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RECEPTION OF PRINCESS LOUISE AT INVERARY CASTLE.  
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## FRANCE.

Although the intensity of interest with which France was watched from this side of the Channel throughout her twofold struggle, first with a foreign and immediately afterwards with a domestic foe, has very sensibly abated, a lively and sympathising consideration is still given by our countrymen to that slow process of recovery through which she is now passing. No one doubts the marvellous recuperative power of the nation. No one who has intelligently sought for accurate information can have reached the conclusion that the vitality of France, however momentarily impaired by the fearful waste of life and treasure she has been compelled to endure, can have had any serious apprehension that she would sink from exhaustion. She has still an immense accumulation of wealth, as the biddings for the late loan have fully demonstrated. She retains unbroken, even if somewhat chastened, her confidence in herself and her high natural spirit. If she ever despaired of her own future, she has shaken off despondent feelings, and rejoices in hope. Nevertheless, her immediate condition is one of grave perplexity, not altogether free from peril. Political prudence, caution, and, above all, forbearance, have enforced upon her obligations which she cannot, at least with any regard to the circumstances around her, pretend to resist. Naturally enough, she has chafed under their pressure, but to no purpose. She has learned that hardest of all lessons to the aspiring—the limits of possibility. She is beginning to see that wherein she cannot do what she wishes it would be better for her to do what she can. She has to wait patiently for the national good things which she craves, and she is successfully schooling herself in patience.

The difficulties which now beset France are formidable enough, but, if wisely and firmly met, they will prove but temporary. She lives under a Government which, although the only possible Government for the present, is provisional only. It rests upon the will of one man—a man, it is true, of indomitable vigour, and who is master of the situation, but who is far advanced in years, who is hasty and impulsive in temper, and who can have no natural successor. Were he removed from his post by his own caprice, by sickness, or by death, the Provisional Government of which he is the real life and soul, as well as the nominal head, would instantly collapse. And yet M. Thiers is as indispensable a chief at this moment, and will probably remain so for some time to come, as if he were a Prime Minister and a Constitutional Sovereign in one and the same person. Nay, more, all parties acquiesce in his supremacy, and desire to prolong it—not because any of them prefer it for his own sake, but because M. Thiers's continuance in the office he holds maintains existing chances in favour of a peaceful transition to some more permanent form of constitutional rule.

The one business of M. Thiers is to put an end, at the earliest possible period, to the German military occupation—to clear every inch of French territory from the presence and domination of a Teuton soldiery. The accounts which reach us through the French press of the tyrannical conduct of the German troops, if not apocryphal, are evidently exaggerated. But, on the hypothesis that the forces of the foe are under strict discipline, and do not in the least overstep the duties assigned to them, it is no matter of wonder that the French should regard their stay in the country—especially as it is at the country's expense—as an intolerable burden, quite as ignominious as it is materially oppressive. To roll away this grievance and reproach is the special mission of the Provisional Government. But this can only be done by paying the stipulated indemnity, and the payment can only be effected within a reasonable period by the contraction of successive loans. Hence the necessity of abstaining from all political movements which would blight credit, and hence also the main reason for prolonging the provisional character of the Government. If the Versailles Assembly should forthwith decide upon monarchical institutions, the Republican section of the population would hold itself committed to decisive antagonism, and any further loan would be impossible until the struggle between the two parties should be brought to a close. If, on the other hand, the Republicans should substitute a permanent Republic for M. Thiers's administration, the Monarchists would withdraw their support, and the same result would ensue. M. Thiers knows the conditions subject to which he holds power. His threat of resignation is a whip which both Monarchists and Republicans have reason to fear. He holds the key to the situation, and, under present circumstances, neither party would gain anything by wresting it from his grasp. It would be simply playing into the hands of the common foe.

Still, the present state of political affairs, provisional though it be, is eminently unsatisfactory. All parties feel this, and all are therefore anxious to modify a position which they cannot decisively change. The common point of agreement between them is the prolongation of M. Thiers's powers. But with a difference. The members of the Right suspect the President of the Executive Power of a preponderant leaning towards the Republic. The members of the Left regard him but as a stopgap, and would use him only as an instrument for reconciling France to Republican institutions. The one party propose to associate his continuance in power with conditions very different to those which have the assent of the other. The consequence has been an unsettled state of feeling in the

Versailles Assembly which shows itself in the discussion of every topic of serious importance upon which it deliberates. M. Thiers himself has recently aggravated the distrust and dislike with which both parties regard him by the fitful and sometimes overbearing manner in which he has sought to impress upon them his own ideas. The particular topic which just now makes the situation critical is the recommendation of the Military Commission to suppress the National Guard. That M. Thiers has force enough at his command to carry that recommendation into effect seems to be undoubted; but he urges the adoption of a course by which the disarmament and disbandment of the civic forces should be gradually accomplished within the next twelve months. The dispute has occasioned violent sensations, more especially because M. Thiers, resentful of all adverse criticism on his military notions, has with difficulty been prevented from surrendering his high office. What will be the upshot of the present confusion and contention of political sections of the Assembly it would be rash to predict. We shall not pretend to play the part of prophet. All that we can do is to desire for our neighbour the wisdom and the tact necessary to guide her through the new crisis which has arisen, and to express our fervent hope that she may emerge from her present troubles to occupy once more the high position in the family of European nations which is due to her strength, her dignity, and the satisfaction of her legitimate aspirations.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 31.

The scene in yesterday's Assembly was very stormy. Bitterness was evoked, not by the discussion over M. Thiers's powers, but by that on the constituent capacity of the Assembly. The former question was settled much as I forecast it last week, save that the President is to have the privilege of speaking in the Assembly when he desires. The vanity of M. Thiers was further mollified by the adoption of Dufaure's amendment, which expresses the Assembly's confidence in its chief. This salve was thrown in to prevent any repetition of bad temper and threats to resign. In the debate on the Constituent Bill the deputies conducted themselves like angry termites. Gambetta made a vehement speech, but M. Testelin's provoked the greatest ire. He taunted the Right with sycophancy, on which several of the Right rose to their feet, shook their fists in his face, and threatened him with violence. Ultimately the first paragraph was adopted by a majority of 214.

Uneasiness is widespread through France, and deepens daily. A weight is on the public mind, like the heaviness preceding a thunderstorm; and none can say how soon the storm may break forth, how long it will last, or how grievously it will fall. That it must come, however, is the universal impression; and really that is the only fixed belief we have. All else is obscure, uncertain. We have no rallying point, no faith, no trust. It is felt that an hour may at any time change the whole aspect of the country and involve us in a recommencement of our troubles. A single bitter speech, a single impulsive act, may bring down the avalanche. Thus it is that in France nothing is so certain as the unforeseen, nothing so probable as the unexpected. The most conflicting rumours are rife of troubles within and without—disagreements among the Ministry, which are only too palpable, and dangers from revolution and from the enemy, which are unconfirmed, but not the less alarming for that reason. The untrustworthiness of our newspapers adds not a little to the suspense. No man can believe or disbelieve what he is told by the press. Bad news may be false, but then, unhappily, good news is often the reverse of true. Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulouse are said to be ripe for revolt, and meanwhile the wary Prussian Chancellor waits an excuse to let slip another invasion under the pretext of securing order, and thus completing the destruction of France. As a counter-irritant, we cling to our old delusions. Alsace and Lorraine remain ours in heart; in Strasbourg a riot of young men has occurred—a manifestation against the Germans, who were compelled to restore peace with a volley. These stories may be true or false, but they do infinite ill by keeping the public nerves always on the strain. Already the cry has arisen, "Who will be our Monk?"—in other words, who will restore a protective despotism?

The other day a deputation waited on the Duc d'Aumale with the idea of sounding him as to the likelihood of his accepting the presidency of the Republic. This in view of any grave issues with M. Thiers. The Duke declined any such provisional offer. "What could I do," he asked, "with the Left and Left Centre against me, and having also alienated a portion of the Right? I might solidify a party by identifying myself with the Chambord interest, but it would be a little too ridiculous to become chief of a Republic pledged to reinstate the most hopeless of monarchies." D'Aumale, in fact, declined to play the rôle of the bat in the fable, and the deputation lost their pains. Another section of politicians have looked fondly towards M. Mahon, but the wise Marshal has abnegated a political career. Beyond Thiers the view is bounded by Gambetta, or by one of Gambetta's nominees. Jules Favre is determined to carry out the part of Coriolanus in its entirety by reappearing at the Bar. He has been pleading in an obscure suit.

Despite the length of the Versailles courts-martial, the sittings are still well attended. Foreign notabilities turn up in force, particularly Austrians. The Austrians are in good odour, and an old General who had lost a foot at Sadowa received a deal of public admiration. These trials exhibit the fatal proneness of French advocates to "orate"—the American verb best expresses their long-winded rhetoric. They speechify interminably, their clients' interest being the last thing to be considered. There is Maitre Renault, the counsel for Dr. Rastoul. A few judicious words would best have served the cause of this unhappy prisoner, but what does Maitre Renault? He plunges into declamation, and digresses without end. "When I survey 1793, when I survey 1815, when I survey 1848—," he begins, upon which a voice asks, "When will he have done surveying?" But on goes Maitre Renault undismayed. His speech is like the Scotch grace which commenced with "Adam and Eve, our first parents," and ended with "world without end." He glanced at the Godhead, went into the social question, rehearsed the theory of the best abstract republic, brought in Lafayette, took his audience from 1830 to 1848, then delivered an exordium on an advocate's profession, launched out into a brilliant oration about nothing in particular, and ended by declaring his client full of ill-

sions. Poor client! And Renault is a fair specimen of the young Parisian barrister. The Court could not stand much of this, and adjourned the sitting. When it resumed, up jumps! Assi's counsel, Maitre Bigot, to contradict some statement of Maitre Renault respecting the International. He objected to certain insinuations, and proved to his own satisfaction that it was the Emperor Napoleon who encouraged the growth of the International, as who should say that it is owing to the protective agency of terriers that badgers flourish, or that it is through spiders that bluebottles abound. Napoleon and the Comte de Paris were jointly responsible for the crimes of the International, maintained Maitre Bigot. This latter complicity, Maitre Renault, as an Orleanist, was not prepared to admit; and a lively scene ensued, the President in vain striving to cast oil on the waters. After the row a reversion into history supervened; and, amidst yawns and laughter, Maitre Renault plodded on chronologically till he passed Sept. 4, and ultimately reached March 18, the history of which, for the fiftieth time, the patient Court was doomed to hear. This sort of thing lasted hour after hour, until the weary President adjourned the sitting, in despair of bringing the advocate to his peroration.

The new postal tax comes into operation on Sept. 1. The national postage will be 25 centimes up to ten grammes weight; the local Parisian postage 15 centimes, up to fifteen grammes; and the local provincial postage 15 centimes, up to ten grammes, for prepaid letters. National postage includes Corsica and Algeria.

Apocryphal of Corsica, some amiable statistics have been published respecting the crimes of that island. A population of 260,000 souls gives an average of yearly assassinations of fifty-five to sixty. This does not include the attempts at murder. The murders in the rest of France are about ten per annum to the same number of inhabitants. The principle of the vendetta is far from overthrown in Corsica.

Your London readers may have seen a photographic copy of Emile Bayard's sensational picture, entitled "Sedan." The rout of Sept. 2 is depicted in all its exaggerated incidents. Linesmen, cavalry, artillery, zouaves, are crowding out of the choked gateway, with every expression of dismay, anger, revenge; the drawbridge is choked with the dead and dying; the town is in ruins; abandoned arms strew the way; and amid the throng an open carriage conveys the lethargic Emperor, calmly smoking a cigarette. The design is, of course, a cruel libel; and a member of the Right has resolved to apply a *tu quoque*. He has commissioned a rising young artist to draw a companion picture, to be called "Orleans." It is to show the rout of the Army of the Loire, the soldiers without coats or shoes, laboriously tramping along tortuous roads, in dreadful weather, while Gambetta, the organiser of the defeat, rides gaily by in his berline, smoking a cigar, and arrayed in the furred cloak and varnished boots with which he is historically associated.

## SPAIN.

A great reception was given at the palace, last Saturday, in honour of Prince Humbert, who was to leave on Monday for Lisbon. On Monday the King and the Prince reviewed the troops. Splendid weather prevailed, and a large concourse of people assembled.

The expected amnesty has been published at Madrid. The preamble says:—"The Government knows the secret resources of the adversaries of the present political régime, is fully aware of their weakness and powerlessness, and is itself sufficiently strong to put down any revolt against the Constitution or the dynasty." The amnesty extends to all persons condemned for political offences of every kind committed in Spain. Among political offences are included attempts to falsify or exercise pressure upon the free expression of the electoral suffrages. Liability before the civil courts for acts contravening the law remains unremitted.

## GERMANY.

The Minister of Public Worship in Bavaria has, in a communication to the Archbishop of Munich, defined the position of the Government in regard to the Church question. He reviews the course hitherto taken by the Bishops, points out that their conduct is opposed to the Constitution, and declares that the Government will protect the Catholics in all acts which are in conformity with the Constitution.

The King and Queen of Saxony have left for Stolzenfels. His Majesty has appointed the Crown Prince as his representative for all affairs of State during his absence.

A German paper announces, as an outcome of the late Imperial conferences at Gastein, the formation of a Peace League for Europe, and that not only Austria, Germany, and Italy have given in their adhesion, but that Russia is likely to join the movement.

The fortifications of Dantzig are to be increased by the erection of a strong fort of middle size on Holm, an island not far from the mouth of the Vistula.

The strike of masons at Berlin has terminated. The workmen held a meeting on Sunday, and unanimously resolved to abandon the contest. The movement has, therefore, met the fate that has befallen all similar agitations of late years in Germany. It is estimated that this strike has cost the workmen about 200,000 thalers wages.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Government has taken the initiative in meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of the Italian Tyrol for greater autonomy. The Governor of the Tyrol has been instructed to confer with German and Italian men of note with this object. It appears, however, that the persons consulted in the Tyrol have made demands which are inconsistent with the unity of that province, and the development of the Government's views has consequently for the present been prevented.

## SWEDEN.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Swedish army has been submitted to the Chamber by the Minister of War. It is proposed to maintain the principle of conscription, and the regular pay of the soldier will be 100 thalers per annum.

## AMERICA.

The British and United States Governments have chosen Count Luigi Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, as third arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington to decide those questions not comprised in the Alabama claims.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington says that the State Department notifies the claimants under the Treaty of Washington to present their claims without delay.

A railway collision occurred on Saturday near Boston. The engine exploded, the cars took fire, and the passengers were crushed and scalded. Twenty persons are dead and thirty are injured. It is feared that in the majority of the cases the wounds will prove fatal. Another telegram announces the occurrence of an explosion, by the bursting of the vessel's boilers, on board the Ocean Wave, near Mobile, and consequent injury to life or limb of upwards of seventy persons.

The powder magazines at Lamia, Greece, were last week struck by lightning. Great destruction was caused in the town.

The Geographical Congress, sitting at Antwerp, has awarded a medal to Dr. Livingstone, and a second to M. Garnier, the explorer at Cambogia.

Among the other shipping disasters through the late gale in the North Sea is the loss of a Blyth brig, with eight of the crew, off the Norwegian coast.

A member of the Alpine Club says that if people ascending mountains would only take the precaution of using square-headed nails in their shoes, placed in two or three rows diagonally from the ball of the foot outward, a slip would be next to impossible. The writer speaks from an experience of ten years.

Some of the Continental journals say that the betrothal of Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will ere long be officially announced. The Grand Duke is twenty-two years of age; the Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Mary of Anhalt. She was born in 1855.

A collision occurred, on Monday evening, in the Irish Channel, during a dense fog, between the mail-steamer Prussian, from Quebec to Liverpool, and the new steamer on the short sea route, whereby the latter was sunk. Fortunately all the passengers and crew were saved and landed by the Prussian at Donaghadee.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated July 19, 1871, in which he states:—"I can, I regret to say, give no further accounts of Livingstone. What last I wrote about his visit to that little-known place west of Tanganyika is confirmed, and the Arabs from that quarter seem to count him quite one of the residents of those places. There is certainly no ill-feeling on the part of the Arabs to him. The little jealousy they seem to have shown at first has passed off, and I sent a letter a few days ago by the first caravan of the season to Ujiji. Do not despair. The doctor is moving slowly, but safely; he evidently feels his way, and is determined to leave little doubts behind him."

The following despatch, dated Yokohama, July 22, was received at San Francisco on the 15th ult.:—"A heavy typhoon at Kobe, on July 4, caused the loss of 400 lives. Several vessels were wrecked, including the *Pride of the Thames*—the captain, two mates, and the steward being drowned. The damage to property is estimated at 500,000 dols." The *New York Herald* of the 15th ult., alluding to the calamity, says:—"About four weeks ago a tidal wave, caused by a volcanic eruption, swept over the little island of Tagolanda, and drowned 416 persons. We cannot but think that there is some connection between the two disasters. The two places will probably prove to be in the same line of climate or meteorological disturbance. It will be remembered that at the time of the last great South American earthquake Chili and Peru on one side of the Pacific, and New Zealand and Australia on the other, were affected within about twenty-four hours by a similar disturbance of natural forces."

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Joseph Thaddeus Lord Dormer, Baron Dormer, of Wenge, Bucks, late of Grove Park, near Warwick, was proved, in the London Court, on the 25th ult., by his son, the Right Hon. John Baptiste Joseph Lord Dormer, Baron Dormer (formerly of the Grenadier Guards), power being reserved to the Right Hon. Elizabeth Anne Lady Dormer, the relict, one of the two executors appointed in the will. The personality was sworn under £16,000. His Lordship was formerly an officer of rank in the Austrian army, in which service his father had been a General. The will bears date November, 1866, and his Lordship died July 5 last, aged eighty-one. He bequeaths to his wife, who is the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., all her jewels and paraphernalia, and an immediate legacy of £500 beyond all other provision; and, having a power vested in him over a sum of £12,000, he makes an appointment of the same amongst his younger surviving children, his youngest son having died previous to the date of the will, and leaves the residue of his personal estate and all his unsettled real estate to his eldest son and successor, the present Baron Dormer.

The will of the Hon. Katherine Annabella Lady Brooke Pechell, daughter of Cecil, twelfth Lord de la Zouche, and relict of Admiral Pechell, R.N., late of Castle Goring, near Shoreham, Sussex, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., by her two sons-in-law, Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., and Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, Esq., the joint acting executors. The personality was sworn under £25,000. Her Ladyship died, July 29 last, at Hampton Court Palace, aged seventy-nine, having executed her will Aug. 14, 1860, with two codicils, both dated July 10, 1868. She has left legacies to her servants, and to Lucy Miller an annuity of £30. To her (the testatrix's) granddaughter Gwendoline Somerset there is a legacy of £1000. Her Ladyship devises and bequeaths between her two daughters, Henrietta Katherine, wife of Sir Percy Burrell, and Adelaide Harriet, wife of Alfred Plantagenet F. C. Somerset, the residue of her personal estate and all her real estates, and leaves the advowson of the Rectory of Clapham to her daughter Lady Burrell.

The late Mrs. Eliza Easton, wife of Percival Dean Easton, Esq., of The Cedars, Broxbourne, Herts, has by her will, proved in London on July 29 last, left the following charitable bequests:—To the London Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Naval and Military Bible Society, Moravian Missions, City Missions, and Missions to the Jews, each a legacy of £100 free of duty.

In the abstract of the will of Mr. William Gater, of South Stoneham, Hants, given in our Number for Aug. 12, the name of the testator's nephew, John Gater, ought to have been given (not Colson, as therein stated) as that of the residuary legatee of both the real and the personal estate.

To the notice in our last Number of General Sir O. N. O'Donnell's will we ought to add that, by the codicil, Lieutenant-Colonel John Vize O'Donnell is appointed residuary legatee. The bequest of the leaseholds in Middlesex to Colonel J. W. J. Onseley is by way of trust, and in order that they may, so far as possible, descend to Colonel J. V. O'Donnell and his issue, and, failing his issue, in the line of entail prescribed by the testator's father.

The *Wilts County Mirror* states that the late Mr. Giles Loder, who lived in that county, besides bequests to other charities, amounting to from £35,000 to £40,000, has left to the Salisbury Infirmary £5000; to the Salisbury National School, £1000; and to the charities for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, £1000.

The skull and antlers of what must have been an elk of very large proportions were recently dug out of a waste bog which is being reclaimed in Cornwall, near Dungeness. The horns are very massive, measuring twenty inches round the base and six feet from tip to tip. They were imbedded in marl, and are in a good state of preservation.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. F. S. Barff, the Assistant Professor of Chemistry at University College, has been elected to the chair of chemistry recently established at the Royal Academy of Arts.

Noble's model of the proposed statue to Oliver Cromwell, recently placed in front of Palace-yard, near the Houses of Parliament, was removed on Tuesday.

The past and present students of Guy's Hospital have presented to Mr. Cook a testimonial of a massive silver épergne, made by Hunt and Roskell, on his retirement from the office of senior surgeon.

At a conference of the Friends of Temperance, held in St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Earl Russell described Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill as very unsatisfactory, and denounced the manner in which it was treated by the Government as still more unsatisfactory.

The Royal Dramatic College has received a second donation of £1000 from "T. R. R.," and an additional contribution of £1000 has been made by "G. R. F." to the funds of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, Mitcham, and Hendon.

Dr. Buchanan, the senior medical inspector of the Privy Council, has been actively engaged during the past three weeks in endeavouring to promote unity of action among the local authorities of the port of London, so as to adopt preventive measures with reference to cholera and other epidemic diseases. A meeting was held at Whitehall, on the 25th ult., at which ten representatives out of the thirteen districts interested were present, and resolutions were adopted very favourable to the objects that the Privy Council authorities desired to accomplish. Apropos of this subject, we may mention that a report on the hygienic condition of the port of London has recently been published by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall (the authorship of which is ascribed to Mr. Harry Leach), which contains, in a very succinct form, many valuable statistical particulars, that show how necessary it is that some definite sanitary supervision of the port should be organised and continued in permanence.

The seventh summer show of the East Tower Hamlets Amateur Floricultural Society was held, on Monday and Tuesday, in the large hall of the Eagle Tavern, Mile-End-road. Additional interest attaches to this exhibition from the fact that the society is essentially one of working men, the majority of whom are inhabitants of Bethnal-green and the locality.—Another of those unpretending but useful flower shows, which are increasing in number every year, was held, on Monday and Tuesday, at the Artillery Hall, Romford-road, Stratford. The exhibition was that of the Gurney Floricultural Society, established, two years ago, for the encouragement of floriculture amongst the working classes of the east of London. Sir Antonio Brady is president; and Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P., and Mr. A. Johnston, M.P., vice-presidents.—A flower show was held, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace, comprising the second exhibition of the Metropolitan Society for the Encouragement of Florists' Flowers. There was a rich and, considering the period of the year, full display of roses, dahlias, hollyhocks, gladioli, and French and German asters. The specimens were of a very choice description, and the roses and hollyhocks challenged special admiration. In addition to the award of prizes for flowers, there was a special prize-list offered by the Crystal Palace Company and others for table decorations, and, in addition to the prizes, first-class certificates were awarded.

On Sunday another encyclical letter from the Pope, addressed to "all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ordinaries in the Communion of the Apostolic See," was read by order of Archbishop Manning at high mass in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of the metropolis and its neighbourhood. It announced the fact that during the past week the Pontificate of his Holiness had actually exceeded that of St. Peter—namely, twenty-five years, two months, and nine days. It thanked the Roman Catholic prelates for their prayers and for those of "the faithful" at a time "when we have been deprived of our city, the capital of the whole Christian world," and for the "frequent demonstrations with which they have affirmed the inviolable rights which, with incredible audacity, have been and continue to be trampled under foot." The Pope then adds his "acknowledgments for the coming together of so many of the faithful from all parts to Rome to console him and to turn his sorrow into joy," and for the promptitude with which "the poor as well as the rich of all Christian countries have endeavoured to aid the poverty to which we have been reduced." He adds, "With hands and eyes uplifted to Heaven, we offer to God all that has been given to us by our children in His name;" and that his constant prayer is that "God will bestow on them in return, both in this world and in the next, that rich reward which we cannot give for all their good wishes for the peace of the world, the victory of the Church, and the liberty of the Holy See;" and he concludes by urging the prelates of Christendom to keep united to each other so as "to present a compact array to the enemies of God, who with new stratagems and violence assail the Church which never can be destroyed by any human agency."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Several illustrations have appeared in this Journal showing both the general aspects and the contents of particular departments in the International Exhibition. The French department, on the ground floor, was not opened till late in the month of June, allowance being made for the loss of time caused by the unhappy war in France; but it forms a very important section of the whole Exhibition, and the view we present this week is not the least attractive. The galleries constructed specially for the display of French industrial and artistic chefs-d'œuvre extend along three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side of which is a corridor, leading from the Fernery to the Porcelain Department; while the space thereby inclosed, laid out as a garden, with benches and sheltering plants, is an agreeable lounge for persons resorting to the counters of the restaurateur close at hand. One of the three galleries or halls comprised in this range of buildings is occupied by stalls filled with bronzes, pottery, goldsmiths' work, jewellery, glass and enamel, clocks, boxes, lamps, fans, silks, laces and millinery, and other articles *de Paris*. In another gallery are displayed some beautiful carpets and decorative wares of a large size; but the walls of the north gallery are lined with pictures, and sculpture is placed in the open corridor. We have already borne testimony to the character of the French fine-art contributions. Every visitor to the Exhibition will desire that a long term of European peace and of social good order in France may permit our clever and enterprising neighbours to recover their former position in the world's amicable contest to produce the best and prettiest things.

The annual show of the Whitby Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday. At the dinner in the evening Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., presided.

#### PRINCESS LOUISE AT INVERARY.

The reception of the Queen's daughter, Princess Louise and Marchioness of Lorne, the wife of the Duke of Argyll's eldest son and heir, when she was first "brought home" by her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, to his father's house at Inverary, has been an event of much interest to all her friends, whose number is equal to that of the Queen's loyal subjects. It was on Wednesday week, after a brief sojourn at Roseneath, on the shore of that arm of the sea which meets the estuary of the Clyde, that the Marquis and the Princess went on to Inverary, their way being to ascend Loch Lomond in a steam-yacht, to land at Arrochar, and travel by the carriage-road across to the head of Loch Fyne. The weather was rainy, unfortunately for the good people of Argyllshire, who had intended to make this occasion a very pleasant holiday. The vessels on Loch Long and Loch Goil, as well as the houses on shore which the yacht Columba had to pass, were decorated with flags; and a triumphal arch, of heather intermixed with flowers, was erected at the landing-stage at Arrochar, where the 9th Dumfriesshire Volunteers formed a guard of honour. Having accepted a bouquet of flowers from a party of young ladies, accompanied by Mr. Colquhoun, her Royal Highness, with her husband, entered a carriage drawn by four greys, and was conveyed through Glen Croe, past "Rest and be Thankful," to Inverary. A large fleet of yachts and steamboats, which lay in the bay of Loch Fyne, had brought to that little town a multitude of visitors. The vessels, the town, and the castle were adorned with flags; there was an arch of heather and colours, with initial letters emblazoned thereon, at the gate of the Duke's grounds; and the artillery and rifle volunteers of Argyll and Bute mustered in considerable force. But the arrival of the Princess and the Marquis actually took place half an hour earlier than was expected, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the inhabitants of Inverary were quite taken by surprise. A select company, with the Duke's family and household servants, was assembled in the entrance-hall—a light iron and glass structure, which was adorned with ferns, shrubs, and flowering plants. The Duke's men, wearing a picturesque livery, and bearing Lochaber axes, were in attendance. When the Princess, wrapped in a shawl of Clan Campbell tartan, with a silver brooch to fasten it, alighted with her lord from the carriage and went up the steps, received by the Duke of Argyll, there was a hearty outburst of kind feeling, to which the Marquis replied with a few words of thanks, turning back from the steps to address the crowd. This is the scene represented in the illustration on our front page. The Duchess of Argyll, with several of her sons and daughters, the Rev. Mr. Story, of Roseneath, and the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, were with the Duke. In the course of the afternoon the Provost of the town of Inverary came and presented an address of welcome; the gift of the Clan Campbell, a superb necklace and locket of pearls and diamonds, was presented to her Royal Highness by Sir Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage; and Lord Lorne was presented with the claymore or Highland sword given to him by the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers, of whom he is commander. They dined with a quiet family party at the castle. The streets of the town were illuminated that evening. On the next day (Thursday week) there was a review of the 105th Lanarkshire, or Glasgow, Rifle Volunteers, invited by the Duke to Inverary, the Marquis of Lorne being honorary Colonel of this regiment. There was, next, the presentation, in the County Hall, of a superb piece of silver plate, given by subscription of the Argyllshire landowners to the Marquis of Lorne. This ceremony was followed by the exhibition of Highland games in the park; but the rain spoiled all outdoor enjoyment. The Duchess of Argyll gave a ball that night, in a pavilion erected at Cherry-Tree Park, not far from the castle. The Argyll Regatta, on Loch Fyne, was the chief performance of the Friday, but the weather continued to be very bad; the Princess and the Marquis nevertheless went on board their yacht, and passed a little way down the loch, to see the aquatic sports. The inhabitants of Inverary, on the same day, gave her Royal Highness a very pretty little carriage and pair of ponies, which, as she soon showed them, she knew how to drive in the park. Some further illustrations may perhaps be engraved.

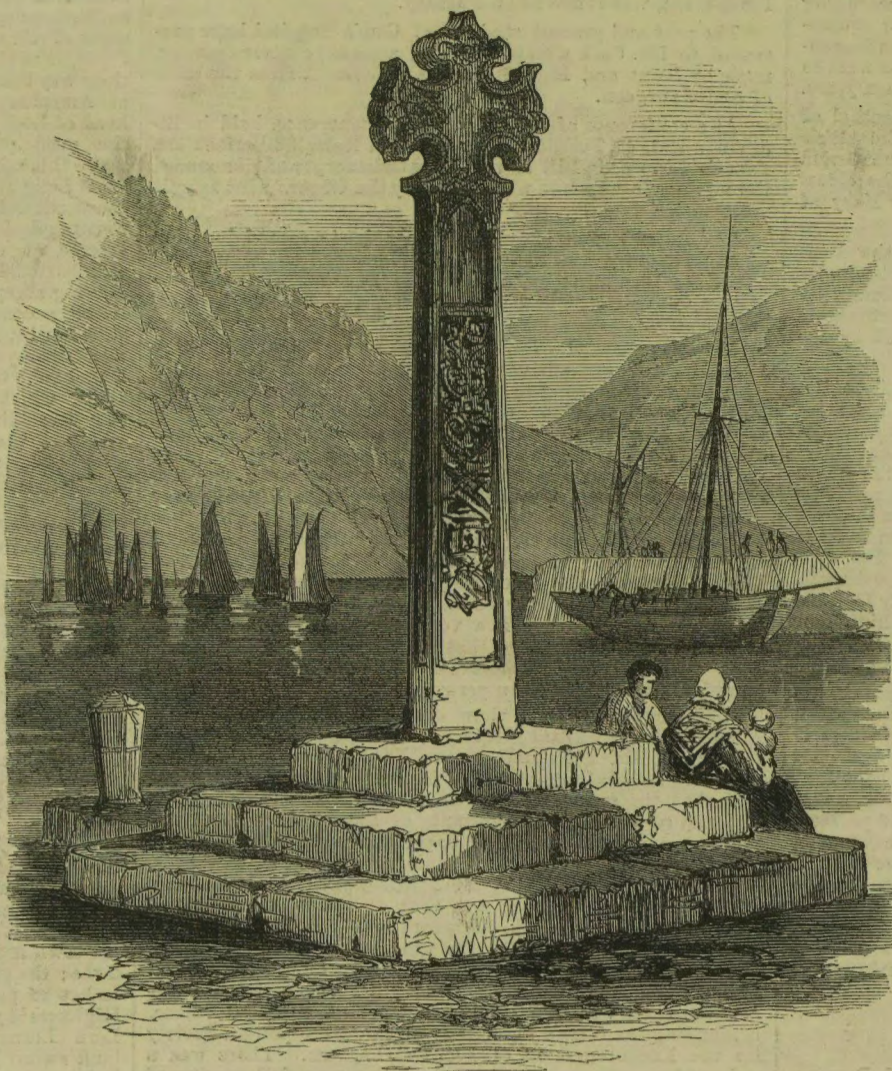
A View of Inverary appeared in this Journal at the time of the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The little town of that name, with the castle adjoining the town, stands near the head of Loch Fyne, an arm of the sea which penetrates sixty miles into the mainland of Argyllshire, almost parallel with the Firth of Clyde and its northern inlet, Loch Long. Inverary is the county town, and has the privileges of a Royal burgh, but is a mere village in size and population, subsisting chiefly on the herring trade. Its situation is on the western shore of the loch, at the confluence of two small rivers, the Aray and the Shiray, whose valleys or glens are separated by a range of hills, terminating in the cone-shaped wooded hill of Dunquoich. One of the few remarkable things in the town is the old market-cross, ornamented with sculptured figures of animals and tracery, which is said to have been brought from the ruined monastery of Iona. There is also, near the church, an obelisk to commemorate the death of some of the Campbells in 1685, who were executed for the revolt against James II. Our illustration shows the monument erected in honour of Archibald, the eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll, who was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1660, upon the restoration of the Stuarts, because he had submitted to Oliver Cromwell, as all the chief nobility of Scotland did, after the battle of Worcester. He was a zealous Covenanter, but still a Royalist, and had with his own hands put the crown on the head of Charles II. His son, another Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyll, was likewise beheaded, in 1685, for aiding the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, though he, more constant to the Royal cause than his father, had laboured zealously for Charles II. till the Restoration.

The present ducal residence was begun and finished by Archibald, the third Duke of Argyll (1744-61), from designs by Adam. It stands on the right bank of the river Aray, near its mouth, and within a few yards of the site of the old baronial castle, built by one of the early chiefs of the Campbells (1372-1413), of which not a vestige now remains. Clustering round this ancient pile, or struggling along the slope towards the river, lay in former times the old town of Inverary, which has long since disappeared. At the date of Pennant's tour through Scotland (1768) the old town was described as "composed of the most wretched hovels that could be imagined." The founder of the new castle, however, prepared the way by laying out and commencing a new township about a quarter of a mile to the south of the castle and facing the little bay at the river mouth. Though Duke Archibald did not live to see his designs fully carried out, the present neat town of Inverary, the work of his immediate successors, bears testimony to the original plan.

Inverary Castle is a large quadrangular three-storied building, with a round tower at each corner, and a massive square tower rising to the same height above the main structure, and lighting, through its broad case-

ments of Gothic outline, the lofty central hall, staircase, and galleries underneath. There is a sunk area all round, spanned like a moat by a stone bridge at each entrance. The principal door was originally to the south, but was shifted to the north front. This entrance has been covered in with a strong iron-framed plate-glass vestibule, from designs by Sir Digby Wyatt. The material used in the construction of the house is a micaceous stone from the opposite side of Lochfyne, and from quarries in the neighbourhood. This stone is of a bluish tinge, and so soft as to be easily dressed, yet very durable. Upwards of £300,000 was expended during the first fifty years in completing and fitting up the ducal mansion, and in laying out, planting, and embellishing the grounds.

Entering the castle by the vestibule we have mentioned, an outer hall gives access to a lofty guard-room, overarched by the central tower and provided with armorial ornaments fitting the home of a great Highland chief. The walls exhibit various kinds of weapons, representing the warlike equipment of every age, from the primitive bow and arrow and the Lochaber axe to the brown bess used by the Argyleshire Fencibles at the Battle of Culloden. Here also hang the well-worn colours of the 91st (Argyleshire) Highlanders, which were handed over to the custody of the Duke of Argyll about three years ago, having been faithfully guarded by the regiment for twenty-six years. Facing these are the banners of the old county militia, or fencibles, who did good service to their King and country on the field of Culloden. They find here a safe and appropriate resting-place. From this central hall, now used as a billiard-room, there is communication, direct or by corridors, with all the principal apartments and with the ample staircase and galleries leading to the rooms above. On the first floor, which rests entirely upon arched masonry, are sixteen rooms; the principal drawing-room to the right on entering, and the dining-room to the left; the saloon on the south front, with



MONUMENT OF THE MARQUIS OF ARGYLL AT INVERARY.

the Duchess's drawing-room and boudoir opening off to the left; the state bedroom, with dressing-rooms attached (one of the latter forming the Duke's business-room), facing Lochfyne; three or four libraries and cabinets. Several of these apartments are hung with tapestries; but the walls of the saloon, libraries, and galleries are graced with numerous paintings, including many family portraits, by some of the first masters. There is a small organ in the north gallery. The other parts and appliances of this stately edifice are in keeping with those described. The first Duke who actually inhabited the castle as it now stands was the present Duke's grandfather (1770-1806), several years Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, and who died the oldest Field-Marshal in the British Army.

The picturesque and romantic scenery of "The Land of Lorne"—that is, the western or seaward portion of Argyleshire, opposite the Isle of Mull—was displayed in a former series of Illustrations, and was minutely described. Loch Awe, one of the grandest of the fresh-water lakes in the West Highlands, with its lofty surrounding mountains and its numerous wooded islands, is the chief feature of natural sublimity and beauty in this district. Kilchurn Castle, which stands under the mighty Ben Cruachan, at the north-eastern or lower end of Loch Awe, was the subject of one of our Engravings. The one now presented is a view of the Pass of Awe, through which the river Awe pours from Loch Awe into Loch Etive. "Here the mountains on both sides close in with a startling abruptness, casting an eternal shade on the deep dark waters." A little farther down this arm of the lake—terminated by two rocks called the Brander, which form a straight inclined channel—gives place to a furious cataract, the waters foaming over a bed of granite and whinstone, till they find an easier descent to Loch Etive. This place was the scene of a battle, in 1309, between Robert Bruce and the Macdougall, Lord of Lorne.



THE PASS OF AWE, ARGYLESKIRE.



THE FRENCH ANNEXE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell have left town for Ellerbeck, Chorley, Lancashire.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Amis, James Henry, to be Curate of St. Augustine's, Haggerston.  
Bowman, Chas. H.; Vicar of Betts, Salop.  
Bruce, W. H.; Chaplain of Ardingley College.  
Bryan, W. B.; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.  
Darnell, J.; Rector of Pentlow, Essex.  
Fowler, Hugh, Head Master of the King's School; Vicar of Barnwood.  
Gedge, Wycliffe; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconry of Hants.  
Harvey, W. W.; Rector of Ewelme, Oxfordshire.  
Hughes, Nathaniel Thomas; Master of St. John's Hospital, Northampton.  
Kebbel, C. O.; Vicar of St. James's, Southampton.  
Lockwood, J. Travis; Diocesan Inspector of Religious Knowledge in the parochial schools of the diocese of Ely.  
Martin, Septimus; Curate of St. John's, Hammersmith.  
Maclean, J. H.; Assistant Chaplain Chapel Royal, Savoy.  
Morgan, H. T.; Vicar of St. John's, Newbury, Berks.  
Prior, A. S.; Vicar of Castleton, Derbyshire.  
Richards, J. G.; Vicar of St. Anne's, Warrington.  
Robinson, J. L.; Rector of Hanworth, Middlesex.  
Waldo, Joseph P.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Kensington.  
Wheeler, T. L.; Diocesan Inspector of Religious Knowledge in the parochial schools of Salop.

More than £11,000 has been raised of the £50,000 required for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey.

Broadwoodwidge church, Devon, after undergoing a thorough course of repair, was reopened on the 11th ult., when the Bishop of Exeter preached in the morning, and the Rev. G. B. Gibbons, Rector of Werrington, in the evening. Many of the farmers, in order to do full honour to the day, stopped all labour in the harvest-field and attended.

On the 17th ult. the Bishop of Exeter preached at the re-opening of South Brent Church, Devon, on which some £2000 has been expended in repairs under Mr. Hine, architect. The collection was over £83. The church, which is a very interesting one, with considerable Norman remains, has been presented with a stained window by the lord of the manor, Mr. Elliott. It is the work of Heaton and Co.

The parish church of Fladbury, Worcestershire, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday, the 13th ult., having undergone several important alterations and improvements, under the direction of Mr. F. Freedy. The pews and galleries have been replaced by open seats, free and unappropriated throughout; the Norman tower has been thrown open to the church, an organ-chamber built, and the porch restored. The chancel was thoroughly restored a few years ago. The cost of the improvements just completed is met by private subscriptions, of which the chief are those of the Bishop, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Rector of the parish.

A bazaar, presided over by ladies of the neighbourhood of Portsmouth and patronised by the élite of the district, was held at Portsmouth, on Monday and Tuesday, the profits arising from which will be devoted to the restoration fund of the garrison church.

The fashionable Church of St. George, Hanover-square, is undergoing extensive alterations and repairs. The heavy carved canopy over the pulpit has been removed, and the pulpit and reading-desk have been lowered. All the pews have been reduced in height, the backs are being made to slope, and the seats widened; the windows under the gallery are to be enlarged, and the church will be entirely redecorated. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey is the architect.

Last Saturday the corner-stone of a large and handsome school in connection with Christ Church, Tintwistle, near Glossop, was laid by Mr. J. Sidebottom, Arrowcroft House, Hollingworth, at whose sole cost the building is to be erected. The cost will be between £4000 and £5000. The school will accommodate 600 scholars, and the site has been presented by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The foundation-stone of a memorial tower to the late Bishop of Exeter, at St. Marychurch, near Torquay, was laid on Monday. The tower will be about 140 ft. high, and the style of architecture—Decorated—will be in keeping with the church. It will cost about £3000, towards which £1600 has been received and promised. Service was held in the church in the afternoon. The service was choral, and the preacher was Archdeacon Freeman.

At the last meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presented to Sir James Chalk, on his retirement from the office of secretary, a testimonial of the value of 300 gs., subscribed by the members and officers of the Commission, in acknowledgment of his universal assiduity and never-failing courtesy during the twenty-three years of his holding the position of Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—We learn from the *Guardian* that the Rev. J. Hearne Poppelwell has been presented with a library clock and a silver épergne by more than 200 parishioners of St. Mary, Tenby, in recognition of his faithful work as Curate of that parish; and that the Rev. R. P. Follett, Vicar of Winscombe, has received, on the occasion of his marriage, a silver tea-service. The address included an expression of the parishioners' "grateful sense of the kindness and many valuable services of Miss Follett, the Vicar's sister." The Rev. R. R. Kirby—a silver tea-service from the parishioners, and an inkstand from the school children, on his resigning the Vicarage of Hadlow Down, Sussex. The Rev. R. H. Kidd—a silver tea and coffee service from the parishioners, on his resigning the Rectory of St. Michael, Coslany, Norwich, for a chaplaincy at Hong-Kong.

The annual meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Church Extension Society was held at Cockermouth on Tuesday. The report of the committee showed that the income of the society during the year had been £1804. During the year grants had been made amounting to £2640. Five of these were for church building, five for parsonage building, and two for the augmentation of benefices. The largest of these items was for parsonage building, £1650; but £950 of that sum had been voted out of the fund bequeathed by the late Mrs. Offley for that special purpose. During the year the benefactions tendered to meet the grants of the society had been—for church building, £4790; parsonage building, £1510; benefice augmentation, £1757: making a total of £8057 provided from private sources for the objects of the society. To meet those sums the society had obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £4049 for parsonage buildings, and £1500 for benefice augmentation. The society's grants had this year been thus multiplied more than five-fold, the society's grants of £2640 being met from public and private sources by the sum of £13,606, the whole issuing in the following important works—the building of three new churches and five new parsonages, and the augmentation of two benefices. This is now the tenth year of the society's existence, and it has dispensed in grants £21,147, and that sum has been supplemented from other sources by £138,335.

Tuesday's *Gazette* notifies that the Hon. John Cranch Walter Vivian, M.P., has been appointed an Under-Secretary of State to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT WEYMOUTH.

The meeting of the British Archaeological Association last week, at Weymouth, is noticed in our column of "Archæology for the Month." It was made the occasion for several visits to scenes of antiquarian interest in that part of Dorsetshire. Views of some of these are engraved for one page of this Journal. In the middle is a view of the sea-front of the pleasant marine watering-place, made fashionable, once upon a time, by the preference of King George III. and Queen Charlotte for a summer sojourn there. The road of Portland, with its ships protected from south-westerly gales and Atlantic seas by the grand promontory of that name, which is connected with the mainland by an extraordinary natural formation, the long wall of heaped-up pebbles called Chesil Bank, is seen in the distance. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, united by a bridge over the intervening creek, which runs into the estuary of the Wey, really form one town, with the suburb of Radipole on the land side. The esplanade and seawall, overlooking a fine expanse of water, or smooth firm sand at low tide, extend a mile in length, forming an agreeable marine promenade; and the green hill of the Nothe, which marks the division of the Weymouth water from that of Portland Road, commands a very fine prospect. Historically regarded, this port has the merit of having contributed six large vessels to the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada; and here was the galleon of Admiral Miguel d'Aquenda brought in as a prize on the second day of that memorable sea-fight. It was here, a century before, in April, 1471, that Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., landed on her ill-advised return from exile, during the brief rebellion of the Earl of Warwick against Edward IV., but on the very day of Warwick's defeat and death at Barnet. Melcombe Regis was alternately captured by the Royalists and the Commonwealth or Parliament army, during the Civil War from 1641 to 1645. The municipal corporation of the united boroughs of Melcombe Regis and Weymouth possess some curious antique seals, gold maces, and parchment charters or records, which were shown to the Archaeological Association by his worship, the Mayor, while Mr. Black explained them in a brief address.

Maiden Castle, in the parish of Winterbourne St. Martin, three miles west of Dorchester and nine miles from Weymouth, has been pronounced one of the most complete Roman camps in the west of England. It has been supposed to be the Castra Aestiva, or summer encampment, of the Roman troops forming the garrison of Dorchester. But there are some good antiquaries, as reported this week, who think it is merely a British inclosure for the keeping of cattle. The fortifications of this position, if it was a military fortress, consisted of a treble ditch and rampart, inclosing a large oval space, with two entrances, one at the east, the other at the west end. There were five or six ditches and ramparts at each entrance, interrupted by openings so contrived that the ends of the ramparts overlapped each other, making the passage very winding and intricate. On the south side, however, the ramparts were made low, giving easy access to the small river, the Winterbourne, which runs close by. The inclosed space was divided into two portions by a ditch across it from north to south. It has been supposed, therefore, that the western part of the camp, facing the "prætorium," or general's quarters, was occupied by the infantry, and the eastern part, behind the "prætorium," by the cavalry; the "prætorium" being placed in the middle, with the tents of the tribunes and of the other officers ranged to right and left along the transverse line of the ditch. This camp, if camp it was, might well have accommodated an army of three legions, or 18,000 foot soldiers, without reckoning the horse. There are some artificial caves near the south side, which have been explored by the Rev. W. Barnes. Under his guidance the Archaeological Association visited Maiden Castle on Tuesday week. The theory of its being a Roman camp was more than questioned by the learned gentlemen present.

Preston is a hamlet near the shore of Weymouth Bay, an hour's walk from the town of Weymouth, where a beautiful specimen of Roman pavement has lately been uncovered. It was probably the floor of a Roman villa belonging to some official person of rank and wealth. A Roman bridge to be seen here is also an object of historical interest. These were shown to the members of the association on Monday week, the first day of their meeting, by the Rev. Prebendary Talbot Baker, who had ordered the works of excavation.

The ruined Benedictine Monastery of Abbotsbury, to which a party of the archæologists went on the Tuesday, after seeing Maiden Castle, is situated near the seacoast, about nine or ten miles from Weymouth and the same distance from Bridport, lying between those two Dorsetshire towns. A church, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded here by a priest named Bertulfus, at the earliest period of Christianity among the Romanised Britons. It was afterwards a favourite retreat, for pious meditation, of the Saxon Kings of Wessex; but Canute gave it to his house steward, Orc, by whom, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the monastery was erected and was assigned to a colony of monks from Cerne Abbey. Orc and his wife, Tola, who was a Norman, were buried in the sacred edifice which they had built and endowed. The monastery acquired both riches and renown in after ages, but was suppressed by Henry VIII. Lord Ilchester is the proprietor of this place. Very little is now to be seen of the remains of the ancient buildings. Our Engraving shows the gate-house porch. St. Catherine's Chapel, standing on a round hill south-west of the monastery, is a conspicuous landmark for sailors at sea. It is a massive and lofty building of stone, strengthened by large buttresses; the walls are 4 ft. 3 in. thick, and the arched roof, internally, is clamped with iron. There is a round tower at the north-west angle, which could formerly be ascended by a winding staircase. It is supposed that this chapel was built in the time of Edward IV., in pursuance of a vow, to expiate the guilt of bloodshed, by some one of the Princes or Barons engaged in the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. But it may have served also for a look-out station, to observe the approach of enemies by sea. Mr. Gordon Hills conducted the party to visit the ruins of Abbotsbury.

Corfe Castle, near Wareham, was visited on Saturday, when its architectural features were described by Mr. Blashill, and its historical associations by Mr. T. Bond. It is in that part of Dorsetshire called the Isle of Purbeck, which is almost insulated by the Wareham inlet of Poole Harbour, and by the River Frome, with its tributary streams. The town of Corfe, which is the chief place of the district, was of some importance in old times, and had its own Mayor and Members of Parliament. The castle was founded by King Edgar, who sent for Italian architects and masons to build it. Here, in the year 979, his son, King Edward, was murdered by his wicked stepmother, Elfrida, who caused him to be stabbed while drinking a cup of wine she gave him, when he came to her house fatigued with hunting. In 1326, King Edward II. was imprisoned here during the first months of his captivity. Corfe Castle was given by Queen Elizabeth to her Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, from whose family it passed to Sir John Bankes, Attorney-General to Charles I. It was bravely defended by Lady Bankes, while her husband was absent at York, against a large force of the

Parliament troops, in 1645, her garrison being only five men and a waiting-maid. This affair reminds us of the Countess of Derby's noble defence of Lathom House, in Lancashire, about the same time. Lady Bankes fought the assailants with amazing spirit and skill, and was relieved, after some days, by a detachment of Royalist troops from Prince Maurice, then at Blandford. But the castle was again besieged in the next year; and, having been surrendered by the treachery of Colonel Pitman, the Parliament voted its demolition. This was effected by blasting with gunpowder, some of the masonry being 12 ft. thick. The ruins are still very imposing, and their scattered masses show the tremendous force used to destroy so huge a pile. The Keep, or King's Tower, which rises to the height of 80 ft. in the fourth ward, is the subject of our Illustration.

The rude pentagonal tower upon the cliff at Portland, which is called "The Bow and Arrow Castle," is ascribed to William Rufus. Its name may be derived from the remark that the small circular holes in its walls were probably designed for shooting arrows from within; the parapets would serve, at the same time, for hurling down stones, darts, and other missile weapons. It was captured, in 1142, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a partisan of the Empress Matilda in her war against Stephen. There are many other interesting objects at Portland, which the association visited on the Wednesday: Portland Castle, the Verne Museum of Roman Antiquities, the Clifton Collection, the church and castle of Pennsylvania, the Quarries, and Chesil Bank. The visitors were conducted there by Messrs. G. Eliot, C. Holland, and G. R. Crickmay.

Wolveton House, near Charminster, the ancient manor-house of the Trenchards, but now the seat of Mr. W. H. P. Weston, was next visited. It was built in the time of Henry VII.; and one of the chief historical incidents that belong to it occurred in 1506, under his reign, when the Archduke Philip of Castile and Princess Joanna of Spain, having been accidentally forced by a storm at sea to land at Weymouth, were lodged or detained in this house, under different pretexts, till they yielded to all the English King's demands. Mr. G. R. Wright delivered a short lecture upon this subject. The carved wainscot and painted-glass windows of the old hall were greatly admired.

Among the other places visited was the church of Bere Regis, a village associated with the story of the Saxon murderer, Queen Elfrida, and with the life of King John. Part of the church is Norman, and very fine; but the greater portion is of the Perpendicular, or Tudor, style of architecture. The famous Cardinal Morton, Bishop of Ely in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., but Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor in that of Henry VII., whom he mainly assisted to get upon the throne, was born in this place. A statement concerning the antiquities of Bere Regis was read to the association by the Rev. F. Warre.

## "THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL AT DOVER."

This is a scene which many of our readers have witnessed, though it may be with feelings of such immoderate satisfaction that they took small note of some of the facts set forth in the picture by Mr. T. Weber, after which our Engraving was executed—a picture which was in the last exhibition at the French Gallery. We have several times made the rapid journey from Paris to London by mail-train and steamer, and more than once in what to a landsman was bad weather, yet we do not remember to have seen the sea breaking over the railway lines as here shown. However, the artist is doubtless correct. That it has been a stormy night is evident by the condition of the sky, though the morning is breaking to the east with a promise of more moderate weather. The packet—its two funnels and flag just visible beyond the pier-head wall—lies comparatively sheltered; but this is the exposed front, outside the harbour, and here the breakers have full swing. The passengers within the carriages have, however, hardly time to make this observation, for the train can wait for neither wind nor tide; the shrill whistle pierces above the blast, the signalman waves his flag, and we are off—riding, like Death the Lover, in Burger's ballad, o'er sea and land. We have hinted that our want of observation may not be unusual. It is so engrossingly pleasant to set one's foot once more on terra firma—meaning, of course, dear Old England—that you are content to have done with the sea for a time; we suspect that many a Frenchman even has quite forgotten for the moment that he is landing on the perfidious shore of Albion; and under some circumstances even the cockney jeering of a Margate crowd might be welcome. It is admitted that the sea passage from Calais to Dover is "short" (though sometimes quite long enough), yet, metaphorically speaking, it is occasionally far from "sweet." The writer remembers when standing on the deck of a steamer coming from Calais to Dover, two years ago, and looking down at the sea in merely a meditative attitude, he was accosted by an American gentleman with—"I guess you are not particularly comfortable, Mister. I calculate this 'ere British Channel is a nasty chopping bit of water. I knew a captain of one of our ocean steamers who had for fifteen years been crossing the Atlantic and the Pacific, who, when he came to cross this 'ere bit of a pond in one of these small boats, was as sick as a baby—he was!"

Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, has been appointed secretary to the British Claims Commission, under the Treaty of Washington.

In the new Act on the prevention of crime there is a provision that for an assault on a police-constable in the execution of his duty the offender is to be liable to a penalty of £20, or, in default, to six months' imprisonment; and, if convicted of a similar offence within two years, to an imprisonment of nine months, with or without hard labour.

The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute began, on Tuesday, at Dudley—Mr. Henry Bessemer presiding. There was a large and influential attendance of ironmasters from all parts of England. Papers on practical subjects were read, but there was no discussion; and in the afternoon the visitors inspected the large works of the neighbourhood of Tipton, and were entertained at luncheon by the ironmasters.

The inquest upon the victims of the Stowmarket explosion was resumed yesterday week. Professor Abel, chemist to the War Department, gave evidence as to the dangerous character of some cotton recently supplied to the Government. The managing director, Mr. Eustace Prentice, stated to the jury on Saturday that acid had been added to the cotton after it left the peachers, and that it could not have got in by accident. In cross-examination, he stated that, notwithstanding the various ignitions during the late explosions, he still believes in the safety of gun-cotton. The Coroner was informed that the Government chemists deem it necessary to make further tests; and, in order to enable them to do so, an adjournment to Monday next was granted.



"ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL-BOAT AT DOVER," BY T. WEBER.



"LADY JANE GREY'S VICTORY OVER BISHOP GARDINER," BY G. F. FOLINGSBY.

## "LADY JANE GREY'S VICTORY OVER BISHOP GARDINER."

It is singular how few English artists become domiciled on the Continent. They may study abroad in youth, they may make foreign sketching tours in after life, but they very rarely find a home out of their own country. Mr. G. F. Follingsby, the painter of this picture, is, however, one of that small number. He, with his accomplished wife, also an artist (landscape-painter) of ability, has, we believe, resided and painted at Munich for several years. The picture we have engraved was, however, exhibited in London at our last Royal Academy Exhibition. In connection with the title Mr. Follingsby gave the following passage, which we reproduce, always deeming it due to an artist to quote whatever he may attach by way of description or illustration to his work:—"Gardiner is deputed by Queen Mary to convince Lady Jane of her errors, and offer a pardon for herself and husband on condition of being reconciled to the Church of Rome. She refuses to recant, and Gardiner breaks off the discussion in a rage."

This is certainly a concise and, of necessity, a superficial version of history. It is, no doubt, merely one of those pseudo "quotations" which artists put forth, or their literary friends for them, as a syllabus of their pictorial discourse. Yet it may serve sufficiently well to recall the incident depicted, and generally to suggest the tragic story of Lady Jane Grey. We have not space to give the particulars of her imprisonment; nor, indeed, to be much, if at all, more discursive than the painter's quotation; nor is it necessary to minutely record an historical episode so familiar. It will suffice to remind the reader that several attempts were made to induce Lady Jane Grey to recant during her confinement in the Tower, consequent on the various abortive efforts to place her on the throne. On the death of Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland had assumed the illegitimacy of the young deceased King's sisters, Mary Tudor and Elizabeth (with, it is said, that King's authority, though contrary to Henry VIII.'s will), and had claimed the crown for Lady Jane Grey, the wife of his son Guildford, Lord Dudley, in virtue of her being descended from a younger sister of King Henry. The Duke was, however, so unpopular, especially with the Catholics, that his daughter-in-law was deposed in eight days and Princess Mary set up in her place. Lady Jane is here in the power of Mary, and shortly will be led to the scaffold, as well as her husband, her father (the Duke of Suffolk), and her father-in-law (Northumberland), by command of her ruthless rival. Our sympathy for the hapless lady is increased by knowing that she was not a willing party to the ambitious plot of her relatives, and also by all that we know of her character. She is represented to have been remarkably beautiful and intelligent, yet to have preserved all the unaffected graces proper to her sex and age. She was educated by Aylmer, afterwards Bishop of London, and, although barely seventeen when she was beheaded, she could write and speak Greek and Latin, and knew more or less of some other languages. Protestants are naturally ready to believe that she worsted in argument the Romish ecclesiastics who sought to make her a convert; but really the statements of her biographers to this effect are not at all incredible when we read her literary remains, collected and published by Sir N. Harris Nicholas. Feckenham, the Queen's Chaplain and confessor, certainly found in the young scholar a most formidable disputant. There are few things more terse and logical than the "conference dialogue-wise touching her faith and religion" held with Feckenham, which she wrote and signed four days before her execution. "Divers learned Roman Catholics of fame and reputation," including two Bishops, are said to have tried the patience and fortitude which did not forsake her on the scaffold to the very utmost, during the days and hours preceding her death—by artifice, by flattery, by threatenings, by promises of life. But all was of no avail. Of one thing we are quite certain—that the young martyr's conscience would not allow her to purchase life at the sacrifice demanded by the cruel bigoted Queen. Whether Lady Jane would indeed ultimately have saved her head by recanting is hard to say. Bishop Gardiner is reported to have been among the number of her disputants; and this is not improbable, though the common story is somewhat apocryphal. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was a fitting emissary for such an errand, as he was a tool well prepared for Mary's subsequent persecutions. He had been secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, and he had consented to be employed in the matter of Henry VIII.'s divorce from Queen Katherine; he had opposed the Reformation, and been imprisoned in Edward VI.'s reign; but he was released and made Lord Chancellor by Queen Mary. In the picture the artist doubtless intends to suggest by the book lying open in her lap that Lady Jane has been drawing her arguments from the Bible or her favourite Greek Testament; whilst we may assume the ponderous tome held by the Bishop to contain the writings of one of the Church Saints or Fathers. The parchment roll he holds in the other hand we may set down as Mary's warrant offering the conditional pardon. The standing female is Lady Throckmorton, who was in attendance on Lady Jane and imprisoned with her for treason.

At the official declaration of the poll for East Surrey, which took place on Saturday last, it was announced that the majority for Mr. Watney was 1163, he having received 3912 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Leveson-Gower, only 2749.

A banquet was given, on Thursday week, to Sir Lawrence Palk, at the Bath Saloon, Torquay, when the inhabitants presented him with a portrait of himself, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, in recognition of his enterprising spirit in constructing a new harbour, at a cost of about £70,000.

This year Liverpool will have an exhibition of paintings in oil and water colours in many respects superior to anything previously shown in the town. Four capacious rooms in the Free Library and Museum have been devoted to the exhibition, and the hanging committee are actively engaged in arranging the places for the pictures. The exhibition, which will open on the 4th inst., will comprise about 200 productions of the leading artists of the day, and will continue open to the end of October. There will also be some fine statuary.

A Parliamentary return recently issued shows the number of persons charged to the income tax in England, Ireland, and Scotland for the years 1868, 1869, 1870. In England during the three years the number of persons assessed under Schedule D increased from 339,274 to 358,020. Their chargeable income also increased from £94,967,162 to £98,238,990. The largest mass amount is that of those who have incomes from £100 to £200 a year. These paid on £14,415,000. The amount of incomes between £10,000 and £50,000 is in the aggregate £11,279,459. The Irish incomes under class D amount only to £5,296,748, and the number of individuals charged has increased from 20,307 to 21,439. The number assessed under the same schedule in Scotland has grown from 40,016 to 42,118, who pay upon £10,597,151.

## MUSIC.

THE BEETHOVEN CENTENARY FESTIVAL AT BONN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

On Tuesday evening the programme consisted of the overture to "Coriolan"; an elegiac song by the four solo singers—Mesdames Alvsleben and Joachim, Herren Vogl and Schulze; the piano-forte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor"), effectively played by Mr. Hallé; the scena, "Ah! perfido," finely declaimed by Madame Joachim; the overture to "Egmont"; and the colossal ninth symphony, with the choral finale, including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The performance of the latter was the great triumph of the festival; so fine a rendering, especially in its choral features, has scarcely ever been heard, and the effect produced was such as is seldom witnessed. The most enthusiastic demonstration followed; and the conductor, Dr. Hiller, was called forward amid an overwhelming shower of bouquets.

The matinée given on Wednesday may be considered as a kind of supplement to the three evening performances of the festival. The selection at the morning concert consisted entirely of Beethoven's chamber music. The quartets—op. 95 (in F minor) and No. 3 of op. 59 (in C major)—were very finely played by Herren Joachim, von Königsloew, Straus, and F. Grützmacher. Madame Joachim sang, with great effect, the two lieder, "Wonne der Wehmuth" and "Kennst du das Land;" and Herr Vogl gave, with genuine expression, the cantata, "Adelaide." Dr. Hiller proved his high powers as a pianist by his performance, with the worthy co-operation of Herr Grützmacher, of the sonata in A (op. 69) for piano and violoncello.

The festival was closed by a delightful steam-boat excursion to Rolandseck, with an excellent banquet on board, at which enthusiastic speeches were made. The outward voyage was pursued amid firing of cannon and greetings from both sides of the river, and the return was met by displays of fireworks and a general illumination.

The festival has been a great success in every respect, and was attended by many of the greatest musicians of the day—among those best known to English readers being Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Niels Gade, Carl Reinecke, Joachim Raff, and Johannes Brahms.

The organisation and arrangement of details were in every respect excellent—the presiding genius, as regards the efficiency of the performances, having been Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, who conducted most of the pieces; some few having been directed by Herr Wasielewski, of Bonn.

## THE THEATRES.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

The popularity which attended the introduction of the French drama into this country was likely to lead to results that might prove beneficial to English art, and, at any rate, to induce imitation. An idea has been conceived that the French drama in English might not be unacceptable, and accordingly a management, under the direction of Mr. Edward Harris, has been found for the Opéra Comique willing to try the effect of Molière's comedies with an English audience. The experiment was commenced on Saturday, when the great French dramatist's comedy, "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," was produced in an English version, entitled "The Doctor in Spite of Himself." The performance was in all respects highly creditable, and it was evident that the audience was amused both with the comedy and the acting. Mrs. Palmer, the translator, has rendered the text almost literally; in some parts it is much condensed, but the spirit is everywhere preserved. Mr. E. Atkins played Sganarelle very effectively, and entered into the humour of the part with sincerity and vigour. Mr. Dewar was Geronte; and Mr. Lin Rayne Leandre. The servants of the former were satisfactorily sustained by Messrs. Yarnold and Pritchard. We are thus particular, because in French drama the smallest characters have minute points which must be carefully rendered. Everything, in fact, should receive the finishing touch, the omission of which would impair the general effect more than may be imagined. Miss M. Oliver played the wife of the hero with a thorough understanding of the character. We cannot extend the same praise to the new operetta, "Marie," with which the entertainments commenced, or to the concluding piece. We shall reserve, however, our final opinion until they have been thoroughly rehearsed and accurately represented.

### THE GAIETY.

On Monday Mr. Hollingshead's conduct of this theatre was renewed, and the grand opera, by Offenbach, of "The Grand Duchess" was placed on the stage, with an increased band and chorus. Miss Julia Matthews was the eccentric heroine, and played with all her usual force. Mr. Stoye, as Prince Paul, was funny, and the general style of acting vigorous and able. The entertainment ended with the ballet of "Rosalie," which brought into play the talents of the Paynes, and of Mlle. Esta, Miss Marie Smithers, and Miss Lizzie Wright. A new operatic extravaganza, called "Cinderella," is announced, in which Mlle. Clary will make her first appearance in English. The music is by Emile Jones, and the book by Alfred Thompson. Other novelties are promised.

### THE SURREY.

This house is again destined to reopen under responsible management. Mr. Shepherd has been prevailed upon to resume the conduct of the theatre early in this month, and promises an original English drama, with extraordinary scenic effects. The company already announced includes the names of Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Fanny Huddart, and Julia Daly, the popular American actress.

On Sunday night an attempt was made to blow up the obelisk erected at Kingstown to commemorate the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821. A heavy charge of powder was inserted between the base of the structure and its pedestal; but, though the explosion shook the surrounding buildings, the monument remains unmoved and uninjured.

Some important naval appointments are announced. Rear-Admiral Shadwell is, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellet in the China command; Rear-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby is to be Vice-Admiral Wellesley's successor as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron; and the post of second in command has been offered to Rear-Admiral F. Campbell.

The new postal rates will come into operation from the 5th inst. The letter rates are as follow:—On every inland letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, 1d.; exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, 1½d.; not exceeding four ounces, 2d.; not exceeding six ounces, 2½d.; not exceeding eight ounces, 3d.; not exceeding ten ounces, 3½d.; not exceeding twelve ounces, 4d.; exceeding twelve ounces in weight, for the first ounce, and for every additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce, 1d.; provided that such postage be prepaid at the time of posting.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Never, perhaps, did a York meeting prove more disastrous to the Leger candidates than that which took place last week. Ringwood, Field Marshal, Ravenshoe, and Digby Grand were all ruthlessly "snuffed out;" Rose of Athol is far too uncertain a filly for anyone to pay much attention to her Great Yorkshire victory, or to entertain hopes of her treading in the footsteps of Caller Ou, Achievement, or Formosa; and the race really seems to be entirely between Hannah, King of the Forest, Albert Victor, and Général. The betting, usually a most reliable guide, indicates that we ought to include Bothwell in this list; but we have not the slightest fancy for him after his ignominious defeats at Epsom and Ascot. Certainly his admirers state that he was nearly knocked over the rails in the Prince of Wales's Stakes; but neither in the Derby nor Ascot Cup can any excuse be made for him, and we are reluctantly compelled to regard his brilliant performance in the Two Thousand as altogether unreliable. We have good grounds for stating that Sterling was very short of work on that occasion, and, were the pair to meet again over the same course, good odds would be laid on the son of Oxford, and he would win far enough. Shannon was unfortunately omitted from the entries, or she would now be first favourite, and we cannot remember any other Lambton possessed of half her stamina. Much can be said in favour of each of the four candidates we have named, but we cannot divest ourselves of a strong predilection for Baron Rothschild and Hannah.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes and the York Cup were the backbone of the last day's racing on the Knavesmire. The former fell to Rose of Athol, a presumed non-stayer; but had Osborne managed Ringwood a little better the result, as far as the first and second were concerned, would probably have been altered. There are few more careful or painstaking jockeys than Osborne, still he is not very quick in getting out of a difficulty, and, having allowed himself to be shut in, he could not come with his horse as soon as he should have done. Field Marshal, who has had quite enough of it lately, was only fifth, which naturally had a somewhat depressing effect on Albert Victor's position, though this should not have been the case, as Mr. Cartwright's horse could have beaten Field Marshal by almost any distance. It may reasonably be doubted if Mortemer was quite himself at Goodwood; but the York Cup seemed to show that, as far as Favonius was concerned, the result was correct enough, for it is pretty clear that no three-year-old in England can give Shannon 10 lb. She met Dutch Skater at York on 11 lb worse terms than at Goodwood, yet beat him by a greater distance than on that occasion. Certainly Mr. Lombard's horses do not seem to have done well during the temporary absence of Jennings; but it is clear that Shannon could have defeated Agility and Gertrude at level weights, and her return match with Favonius, in the Doncaster Cup, will be extremely interesting.

The legitimate cricket season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and the last of the regular county matches took place at the beginning of this week. An extra one has, however, been arranged for the benefit of Edgar Willsher. It is between Gloucestershire and Kent, and will be played at Mote Park, Maidstone, on Sept. 21 and two following days. Willsher's benefit at Lord's was such a complete failure, owing to bad weather, that it is to be hoped he will be well supported on this occasion. The "return" between Kent and Surrey ended in a draw on Saturday last, the latter county having three wickets to go down and requiring 54 runs to win. The scoring was very heavy. For Kent Mr. White made 19 and 81, and Mr. Thornton 47 and 111; while Jupp (13 and 44), R. Humphrey (18 and, not out, 116), and Mr. J. O. Gregory (59 and 27) fought well for Surrey. That county was not so fortunate in the return match with Sussex, and had to succumb by nine wickets. This result was mainly due to Southerton, who seems to play indifferently for Surrey or Sussex, and who took fourteen wickets, ten of them being clean bowled. Charlwood's 81 and Humphrey's 28 and (not out) 30 were the best contributions to the Sussex total, and there was no large individual score on the side of Surrey.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter and Uranus on the 10th, Mercury on the 14th, Venus on the 15th, Mars on the 19th, and with Saturn on the 22nd. She will be most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 7th, and nearest to it on the evening of the 20th. During the month the following occultations will occur:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
Sept. 7.	I Geminorum	5	16 18	17 18
" 8.	B.A.C. 2238	6	14 2	14 40
" 17.	κ Virginis	4½	6 53	7 38
" 19.	β¹ Scorpii	2	7 44	8 40
" 19.	B.A.C. 5330	5½	7 44	8 40
" 21.	χ Capricorni	6	6 35	7 50
" 24.	φ Capricorni	5½	10 37	11 46
" 27.	30 Piscium	5	14 36	15 23
" 29.	ν Piscium	4½	17 3	17 58

At the time of the reappearance of κ Virginis on the 17th, β¹ Scorpii on the 19th, and B.A.C. 5330 also on the 19th, the Moon will be below the horizon.

Mercury may be observed near the eastern horizon before sunset at the end of the month. He will be stationary among the stars on the morning of the 4th, in conjunction with the Moon on the 14th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 17th, and again stationary among the stars on the morning of the 26th.

Venus cannot be well observed during the month, owing to her proximity to the Sun. On the morning of the 3rd she will be stationary, and in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 15th. On the 26th she will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

Mars will set about 1½h. after the Sun throughout the month. He may therefore be observed in the western portion of the horizon soon after sunset. He will be situated near the Moon on the 19th.

Jupiter is a morning star, and may be observed previous to sunrise. He will rise at about midnight on the 16th. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 10th. Transits of his satellites and their shadows may be observed on the mornings of the 5th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 27th, and 28th.

Saturn will be visible in the south-western sky in the evening hours. He will be stationary on the afternoon of the 7th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 23rd. His low southern declination will prevent his being seen to advantage.

The new Customs and Inland Revenue Act contains a provision to reduce to 6d. in the pound the inhabited house duty on a dwelling-house where the business of an hotel-keeper, or an innkeeper, or a coffee-house keeper, although not licensed to sell therein ale, wine, or other liquors, is carried on.

## Archæology of the Month.

The Congress of the British Archæological Association held in the old town of Weymouth proved very successful. Among the more noteworthy results was an excursion to the Vale of Preston, and the site of a Roman villa, which was uncovered for the archæologists. The pavement is Roman tessellated, fresh and perfect as if just laid down. The sculptured monument, the Cerne giant, was visited. His stature is 180 ft.; his foot, 18 ft. long; lower limbs, 80 ft.; body, 77 ft.; head, 22 ft.; arms, 109 ft.; club, 121 ft.; and he covers nearly an acre of ground—thought to represent a Saxon deity who was worshipped in Dorset. Maiden Castle is a misnomer, there being no building at all in existence. It is an elevated arena, about 160 acres; the majority of the *savans* present traced it to British origin. Maiden Castle was much disputed: Mr. Barnes thought if the name were British it might answer to the Celtic words *Mew Dun*, a grassy stronghold; and Mr. Black concurred in this belief, and that it might have been a British stronghold for cattle, especially during war-time; all such inclosures were not necessarily strategic. Abbotsbury, the remains of a Benedictine monastery, was described by Mr. Gordon Hills as having been built "in the very infancy of Christianity among the Britons—a church to St. Peter by Bertulphus, a priest to whom that saint had often appeared, and among other things had given him a charter written with his own hand, wherein he professed to have consecrated the church himself, and to have given it the name of Abodesbury." A series of plates of pavements at Frampton was shown as evidence of the presence of Roman Christians at one time at Frampton. Professor Buckman described his discoveries of flint implements in Dorset, remarking that upon his farm at Bradford Abbas—400 acres—there had scarcely been a day that he had not picked up one or two specimens. By-the-way, the president of the association, Sir W. Medlicott, incidentally mentioned that Melbourne Port was for sixty years unrepresented in Parliament, because the people were too poor or indisposed to pay the member's expenses.

At the recent Congress of the Archæological Institute, in Caerphilly Castle, the Marquis of Bute, the owner of the castle, entertained the archæologists, to the number of nearly 500, at a luncheon, provided in a temporary banquet-hall, erected within the walls of the old fortress. This was one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever given to the institute; and Mr. G. T. Clark commenced his discourse upon Caerphilly by remarking that it was, probably, 535 years since so considerable an assembly had been collected in that hall for festive purposes.

With strange disregard for the sacredness of majesty, according to the *Guardian*, the heel-bone of King Edward IV. has been sold for half a guinea. The King died at Westminster, on April 9, 1483. Full accounts exist of his lying in state, of the inspection of the Royal corpse by the Mayor of London, and of its funeral at Windsor; and have not poems been written on the proximity of his grave to that of Henry VI.?

At the late general meeting of the Kent Archæological Society, held at Knole Park, near Sevenoaks, the Rev. W. J. Leftie read a paper "On the History, Architecture, Furniture, &c., of Knole House," wherein are specimens of every style which has prevailed in England for the last 400 years. It covers six acres of land. Here "the King's Silver Room" has a bed prepared for James I., said to have cost £8000, with furniture of gold and silver tissue.

We regret to see it stated that the excavations at the ancient city of Uriconium, near Wellington, in Shropshire, are now closed, as the receipts from visitors do not pay the wages of the custodian. Some years ago the most perfect of the hypocausts was thrown down by miscreants, so that the guardian's protective services became necessary for the preservation of the ruins. It is grievous to find that after the pains taken to save these very interesting ruins, as well as to illustrate their history and construction, they must be left to fate unless the small sum requisite to protect them can be provided.

Mr. Orby Shipley is preparing "A Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms," to be published by subscription; to contain explanations of the theological terms, and those employed in liturgiology, ceremonial offices, rites, and Divine worship; ecclesiastical chronology and law; church history and antiquities; Gothic architecture; Christian art, music, and symbolism; ecclesiology and asceticism; mediæval Latin words, &c.

The exploration of the bed of the Tiber is the last new archæological scheme in old Rome, at the head of which is the well-known Signor Alessandro Castellani, relying upon the co-operation of artists, antiquaries, and other learned men of Europe and America. Much will, doubtless, be gained by this enterprise for art, and history, and archæological knowledge in all its branches. Addison wrote learnedly upon such a design more than a century and a half ago, and the accumulation of objects in the interval, as well as the improved means and appliances, promise successful results. Think of the treasures buried under the yellow sands which the river has received for these last 3000 years! Every revolution has had to pay tribute to the river. "It was the Tiber," says an interesting résumé in the *Times*, "which received the statues of an unpopular Emperor, his armour, and even his diadem, and other insignia, even when the body itself was not flung into its waters. In more calamitous times, when Alaric, Genserik, Totila, or, in later ages, the Norman, Swabian, the Austrian, thundered at the gates, the inhabitants, hopeless for their lives, baffled the invader's cupidity by committing to the Tiber what must otherwise have inevitably fallen into the plunderers' hands. 'The Tiber will have its own share,' is a common saying among the Romans at the present day; and it has been enriched by fires, inundations, the wrecking of galleys laden with the wealth of the ancient and mediæval world, and the materials of ruined temples and palaces. The Tiber flows over, if not as vast and rich, at least as interesting, a variety of Old World relics, all lying undisturbed under fathoms of alluvial soil which has buried them for ages, and only awaits the enterprising generation which will lay these long-forgotten treasures into the light of day."

The Rev. E. Vennables calls attention in the *Guardian* to a fragment of the Blackfriars monastery that has come to light in the formation of the new Queen Victoria-street. A piece of mediæval walling and the fragment of a buttress are to be seen among the débris of a demolished house on the left-hand side of the street, going up from Bridge-street, just before the Bible Society's house is reached.

A correspondent of the *Builder* states that the fine Roman tessellated pavement at Bignor, Sussex, is being destroyed by mice burrowing holes in it and otherwise disturbing it.

St. James's Tower, Taunton, has been demolished, and the first stone laid of a new structure, to be an exact copy of the old, which was a Tudor tower, dating from the latter part of the fifteenth century, in the reign of Henry VII., and probably erected before its sister tower of St. Mary's.

Mr. Justin Simpson is preparing for publication a list of the Lincolnshire series of tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, describing more than 200 specimens of these coins

issued in this county by corporations and tradesmen between 1649 and 1672, when they were cried down by Royal proclamation.

The Harleian Society, which prints heraldic visitations and manuscripts relating to genealogy, has in the press the visitation of Oxford in 1574 and 1634, and the visitation of Nottingham in 1614. Next the society will print the visitation of Devonshire in 1620.

Professor Petit, of Beauvais, has nearly completed his history of Mary Stuart, of Scotland, which is expected to present such an accumulation of evidence relative to the unfortunate Queen of Scots as not hitherto has been made public, and to prove a complete justification of the Queen from the charges brought against her. An English translation of the work, in two quarto volumes, will appear before the original in French.

The American Minister in Mexico has forwarded to the Governor of Indiana a model of the Calendar Stone of the Aztecs, the discovery of which shows how accurately these ancient people of Mexico measured the lapse of time.

We perceive that Canon Kingsley (says the *English Churchman*) gives up at last the notion that the cave-dwelling, kitchen-midden-making man was the ancestor of Europeans; but he still holds that the human race has existed through boundless ages, the length of time being filled up by pre-Adamite sultans of high culture, who drove out the said kitchen-midden-makers to the world's end.

Among the many ancient bequests to the City churches (says the *City Press*) is that of Thomas Chapman who, by will dated March 11, 1615, left a sum of money for a sermon to be preached every year to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada. His directions are still carried out, the sermon being preached at Bow Church, Cheapside, early in August.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The committee of the City Volunteer Fund have secured a rifle-range of 1000 yards for the City volunteers at Rainham, Essex.

A special service in memory of the late Mr. Charles Buxton was held, in Christ Church, Stepney, on Sunday afternoon. It was attended by several companies of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers (about 1000 strong), under the command of Sir T. Buxton, the uncle of the deceased; and a funeral sermon was preached by Dean Stanley.

Last Saturday evening the detachments of the metropolitan corps which have received the orders of the Secretary of State for War to take part in the approaching manoeuvres in Hampshire paraded, in heavy marching order, on their respective drill-grounds, and were engaged for some hours in practising tent-pitching, mounting guard, and the duties of sentries, &c.

Yesterday week a camp of instruction for the Tower Hamlets Brigade was opened at Ilford, Essex.

The annual prize-meeting in competition for the various prizes offered each year to the 7th Surrey took place, last Saturday, at the ranges of the London Scottish, at Wimbledon. There was throughout a close and spirited competition for some of the prizes, which are of an exceedingly valuable character.

The South Middlesex have received the sanction of the War Office to send to the autumn camp of instruction three officers, five sergeants, and fifty rank and file, to attend on the first eight days only. Among the other London corps to be represented are the 1st Middlesex Engineers, the 19th Middlesex, the London Scottish, the London Rifle Brigade, the 37th Middlesex, the Artists' (38th Middlesex), the Inns of Court, the Queen's (Westminster), and the 40th Middlesex (Central London).

The 26th Middlesex have fired for their battalion prizes, the competitions coming off at Silvertown, in Essex. Corporal Edgar won Colonel Kennard's challenge cup and a purse of £10; Private Goodbody won Mrs. Kennard's challenge cup and £5; Private Lawrence won a cup and £5 given in memory of the late Commandant, Colonel Grey; and the heaviest of the regimental prizes were won by Private Riches, Dr. Humphries, Corporal Edgar, Ensign Cross, Corporal Holloway, and Privates Heather, Kemp, and Wadman. General Lord Strathnairn, the hon. Colonel, gave a challenge prize, which was won by Private Burton.

Last Saturday Colonel Bolton, Royal Artillery, made his annual official inspection of the City of London Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Walmisley, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is honorary Colonel. The inspection was held on the parade-ground of St. John's-wood Barracks. Colonel Bolton made a minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements of the men. At the close of the proceedings the inspecting officer expressed high satisfaction with the smartness of the men and the manner in which the movements had been performed.

The annual regimental prize-meeting of the 2nd (or South) Middlesex, commanded by Lord Ranelagh, has been brought to a close after three days' shooting at Caterham, Beaufort House, Walham-green, and Wormwood-scrubbs. The results of the competitions were as follow:—First series of prizes: First prize, Private Bird. The second series of prizes consisted of the gold medal and £15: the first prize of £5 and the gold medal were won by Colour-Sergeant Jones. The third series of prizes, value £25, was shot for at third-class ranges, and for the first three the excellent scores of 62 each were made by Bugle-Major Matthews, Captain Radcliffe, and Colour-Sergeant Jones. Lord Ranelagh's prize for the highest aggregate score in the competitions was won by Mr. Matthews.

A field-day, combined with the annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, took place last Saturday, at Wimbledon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespeare. Colonel Desborough, the inspecting officer, said he was very well satisfied with what he had seen.

The annual competition for a number of valuable prizes in connection with the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) terminated on Tuesday evening, at Wormholt-scrubbs. The firing was considerably above the average, and the various prizes were closely contested.

The late camp of instruction for volunteer artillery at Shoeburyness was the largest ever held in that place, and, according to the report of the Commandant, Colonel Chermiside, R.A., presented to the council of the National Artillery Association, in every respect praiseworthy endeavours were made by the volunteers to acquire a thorough insight into artillerymen's duties.

The 5th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Volunteers, which encamped last week at Furness Abbey, were inspected yesterday week by Colonel Jones, Colonel Ramsden commanding. There were 508 men of all ranks on the ground. The evolutions were well gone through.

Last Saturday afternoon the annual inspection of the 1st Lancashire Light Horse (Manchester troop) took place

upon the racecourse, at Old Trafford. The troop, which numbered thirty-five of all ranks, was under the command of Captain Watts. They marched, trotted, and galloped past, and were put through a variety of cavalry movements. At the close of the proceedings Captain Chilton, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who was the inspecting officer, said he observed an improvement since last inspection.

The annual inspection of the 19th Lancashire Artillery was made last Saturday, by Colonel Davis, commander of the Royal Artillery at Sheffield. The men were subjected to a close examination by the inspecting officer concerning the routine of their duties, after which the brigade marched to the racecourse at Old Trafford, under the command of Major Ashton. The battery of 6-pounder guns was under the command of Captain Liddell. The brigade went through various movements.

A review of volunteers took place, last Saturday, on the Radcliffe racecourse, by Colonel J. C. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-General of the northern district. The corps which took part in the review were the 4th Administrative Battalion (Manchester), the 7th Administrative Battalion (Ashton-under-Lyne), the 8th (Bury), the 24th (Rochdale), the 27th and 82nd (forming one corps), and the 47th Lancashire. Colonel Jones, at the conclusion, called the commanding officers together, and said that altogether he was very much pleased with what he had witnessed.

Saturday was the last day of the volunteer encampment at Barrow. In a competition to test the efficiency of the non-commissioned officers of the battalion, the first prize of £4 was awarded to Mr. Haynes, Barrow; and in the buglers' competition the prize was gained by Mr. Tyson, of Ulverstone.

Yesterday week the Cumberland Volunteers were reviewed on the Swifts, Carlisle, by Colonel Nason, Assistant Adjutant-General of the northern district. The battalion, having marched past, were put through the manual and platoon exercises, and afterwards were called upon to execute a series of battalion movements, which they got through in a very creditable style. Colonel Nason said that he had been very much pleased with what he had seen, although there were some little things that required looking to, to which he would direct the attention of Colonel Thompson. He added that they were a magnificent regiment—a very fine set of fellows.

The third annual prize-meeting of the 1st Mid-Lothian took place at the Seafeld ranges, Leith, last Saturday. About 150 men competed for forty-six prizes offered, which in value amounted to well on for £200. A number of persons visited the ground during the shooting, among whom was the donor of the hundred-guinea regimental plate, Mr. R. A. Macfie, M.P. for the burghs, and several members of the Leith Town Council. The above-mentioned prize was won by Private Spinks. Colonel Macgregor's gold challenge medal, shot for annually at this meeting by the twenty highest scorers in the general competition, and then challengeable every month thereafter by the eleven highest scorers in the medal competition, was carried off by Private A. F. Patterson, who has held possession of it two years.

At the range on the muir, last Saturday, the 55th Lanarkshire had their annual prize-competition. A large number entered the lists.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 26:—

In London, 2103 births and 1682 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 57 below, and the deaths 218 above, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1682 deaths in London last week included 82 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 487 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 666 deaths were referred last week, against 525 and 610 in the two preceding weeks. The mean temperature last week, although showing a decline upon the previous week, exceeded the average on each day of the week. The fatal cases of diarrhoea in the two previous weeks had been 299 and 425. The deaths referred to cholera and choleraic diarrhoea in London declined from 40 in the previous week to 28 last week. To different forms of violence 50 deaths were referred last week. Of these, 46 were the result of accident or negligence, including 22 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 7 from suffocation, and 1 from poison. Of the deaths from fractures and contusions 3 were of adults between the ages of thirty and forty, who were run over in the streets.

During the week 4786 births and 4262 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 31 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 27 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 34; Bristol, 23; Wolverhampton, 22; Birmingham, 28; Leicester, 46; Nottingham, 31; Liverpool, 38; Manchester, 40; Salford, 43; Bradford, 33; Leeds, 42; Sheffield, 44; Hull, 36; Sunderland, 44; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 51. Sheffield is suffering severely from infantile diarrhoea, the annual death-rate from this disease last week being equal to 18 per 1000 of the population. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 29 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 30 per 1000; and in Dublin, 22.

Asiatic cholera has made further advances. Dr. Zuelzer reports that it is now at Elbing and at Dantzic. In Königsberg from 50 to 60 cases occur daily, 45 to 50 per cent of which prove fatal. Four cases with three deaths are reported in Berlin.

In Paris 823 deaths were returned in the week ending the 25th ult., and the annual death-rate was equal to 24 per 1000 of the estimated population. Seventy-nine deaths were referred to diarrhoea, 27 to dysentery, 16 to cholera, and 6 to cholera.

In Berlin, during the week ending the 24th ult., 840 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 53 per 1000. Of the 840 deaths 126 were referred to smallpox and 291 to diarrhoea.

In Rome 131 deaths were registered in the week ending the 13th ult.

In the city of New York 626 deaths were registered in the week ending the 5th ult., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 35 per 1000.

In Madras the 253 deaths in the week ending July 7 showed an annual death-rate equal to 31 per 1000 of the population.

BRITISH **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** ASSOCIATION  
1871



ROMAN BRIDGE AT PRESTON



MAIDEN CASTLE  
NEAR DORCHESTER



ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL



BOW & ARROW CASTLE PORTLAND



WEYMOUTH & PORTLAND



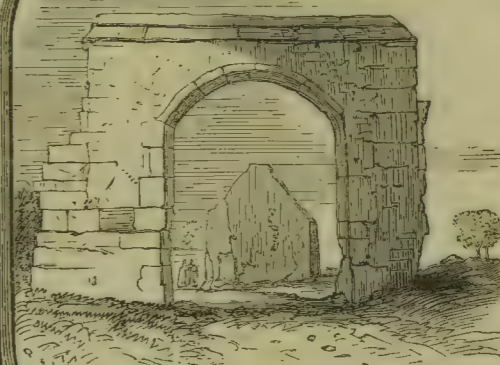
CORFE CASTLE THE KEEP



WOLVETON HOUSE



ROMAN PAVEMENT  
DISCOVERED AT PRESTON



ABBOTSBURY MONASTERY



"FIELD LABOURERS," BY A. HENNECICQ.  
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

## "FIELD LABOURERS—A RECOLLECTION OF ITALY."

This picture, by M. A. Hennebicq, which we engrave from the Belgian Gallery of the International Exhibition, is, we believe, the work of a young Belgian artist of conspicuous promise, a winner of a *grand prix*, who is now or has been studying in Italy. It is excellent in drawing, truthful in character, and sound in execution. Technically speaking, however, the painting has very little in common with Belgian colouring generally; it rather resembles that of a section of the French school, being impastoed throughout, and somewhat opaque and dry in texture. It gains thereby, perhaps, in atmospheric quality; and, however this may be, it is certainly a work of great merit. The subject will afford to persons who have travelled in Italy recollections or souvenirs of similar scenes; the artist's original title was probably the not-exactly-translatable word "souvenir." They will recall having seen long strings of able-bodied, sturdy fellows in their picturesque undress, some of them possessing the air of nature's true nobility, and handsome enough to serve as sculptors' models, turning up a few clods at about the rate that half their number of English labourers or one quarter their number of navvies would dig over the same ground, to say nothing of the infinitely greater celerity of our steam-ploughs. An English agriculturist may consider that there is an absurd waste of labour here; but in one sense he is certainly mistaken, and he could not bring any of these fellows to his way of thinking. You won't find an Italian wasting his physical energies; these labourers, you may be sure, are as careful not to overtax their muscles as a gang of our pauper scavengers or stone-breakers—the women may do so, but not the men. The climate is, of course, less favourable to industry than to the *dolce far niente*. Yet, making all fair allowance, it is amusing to watch how leisurely a string of fellows like this will proceed—so leisurely, with so many rests and pauses for a whiff or a chat, or a glance round to see if the padrone is in sight. The implement with which they delve looks as though it were expressly designed to do the smallest amount of work with the least possible exertion. Look how narrow is the blade, what a leverage the long handle affords, and what a convenient peg there is for the foot. Again, probably, we should make allowance for the dryness and hardness of the soil. Still, although it is a duty to "call a spade a spade," one could hardly, at first sight, take this implement to be any other than a Dutch hoe or an edging tool.

## VIEWS AT ABBOTSFORD.

The life and genius of Sir Walter Scott, whose hundredth birthday has been celebrated with such national festivities as we lately showed, in Edinburgh and in many other towns of Scotland, could nowhere find a local monument equal to Abbotsford. It is at once the most conspicuous visible token of his extraordinary success as an author of popular literature, and the complete exhibition of his personal tastes and habits of life. The money produce of his unceasing labours, during twenty years, was chiefly devoted to constructing here, on his favourite spot of earth, a mansion and park that entirely realised his notions of dignity, beauty, and comfort. In providing this abode for himself and family, and in exercising the generous hospitality which displayed it to hundreds of visitors, he did what other men have often done when suddenly enriched by fortune or by their own skill. No example is more frequent in the present age than that of the wealthy manufacturer, contractor, or merchant venturer, who builds a grand house in the country, assumes the state of a landowning squire, with a title, perhaps, conferred by the Government of the day, and presents in his domestic surroundings all the signs of high social rank. Scott was enabled and disposed to mark his literary achievements with this conventional symbol of worldly prosperity; and he might have done it with safety, as a matter of pecuniary calculation, but for accidents and the faults of other men. Abbotsford, magnificent as it is, did not cost him more than his surplus revenue could afford; and he earned more every year he lived, besides having an income of £2000 per annum from sources independent of his writings. He had, therefore, in the ordinary sense, a good right to indulge his private fancies with this large expenditure; and it is rather interesting to see what he did with it. The choice of a site, the style of architecture, the interior plan, the decoration and furniture, of his house at Abbotsford, the gardens and plantations, and the neighbouring scenery, are worth notice, because they help us to comprehend his mind. These are the objects which he preferred to have about him; this is the way in which he got them arranged; here we see what he personally liked and admired.

There has been much difference of opinion among those who go to look at Abbotsford concerning the tastefulness and convenience of Sir Walter's establishment there. Exceptions have been taken, for instance, to the site of the house, low down in a closed valley, with nothing in sight but the rippling stream of the Tweed and the opposite hill of Boldside, which is bare and shapeless. The building is stately and imposing, but has been thought to lack the grace of simplicity, with its elaborate array, in front, of notched gables, small conical turrets, battlements, cornices, and arches. The same overcrowding of fantastic ornamental details is found in the interior of the house. The carved oak ceilings are beautiful; yet there is a want of repose, of homelike ease and quiet, in all the rooms shown to visitors, except Sir Walter's little study, and even that has too much of an official look. The gardens, with their stone walls inclosing quadrangular spaces, are not so inviting as many English gardens. But Abbotsford has much more to show than house and gardens. It is in the outer grounds of the demesne, and especially in the grand design of the plantations clothing the range of hills behind the mansion, that the best effects of Scott's conception are happily realised. His genius for creating an original scene of landscape beauty is proved by many descriptive passages of his poems and tales. It is not less manifested in the skill with which he laid out these graceful combinations of field and grove. Here the bright upland meadows are belted with dark masses of thick woods, rising from the oaks by the river side to the beeches, the pines, and finally the larches, cresting the ridge of the hill. The shapes of the woodland pieces, each with its own peculiar texture and hue of foliage, are adapted to the form of the ground. The rustic labourers of the neighbourhood will tell you that Sir Walter, whose living presence is well remembered by many of them, intended to make the arrangement of his plantations display that of the French and British armies at the Battle of Waterloo. They will invite you to ascend a lofty height above Galashiels, commanding a bird's-eye view of the whole estate, where they promise to show you an arboreal representation of the exact positions held by all the troops of Napoleon and Wellington on the historical 18th of June, 1815. It is not worth while to listen to this fanciful suggestion. The ingenuity and elegance of Scott's landscape design may be appreciated more easily by a stroll along the high road between Galashiels and Selkirk parallel with the railway, passing two or three big houses of the rich

woollen manufacturers, in the Upper Norwood style, which stare down upon the gentle Tweed Valley. The railway itself, close to the bank of the river, whose broad stream divides it from the lawns and terraces of Abbotsford House, is a feature that would have astonished Sir Walter could he have foreseen its intrusion. But this is not so disagreeable as are the ugly red gasometer, the factories, with their tall chimneys, the cloud of smoke in the air, the foul and fetid trickling of Gala Water from the town of Galashiels, which stands a mile or two lower down the Tweed on the opposite side. We are glad to turn in another direction, and to explore the inner recesses of the Abbotsford estate, where the scenes delineated in our Engravings may still be found, secure from disturbance and defilement.

In choosing the place of his abode, which was a subject of long deliberation, Sir Walter Scott's purpose was to fix himself in the very centre of the Scottish Border country, amidst the scenes of all those popular legends and incidents of national history which had first aroused his poetic imagination at the earliest dawn of his childhood, and which he had studied in youth with a special predilection. The territory which lay, during the wars between England and Scotland, most exposed to foreign incursions, and which teemed with stories of wild adventure, may readily be defined on the map. It comprises the two counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, which include the converging valleys of Tweeddale and Teviotdale, above their junction at Kelso, extending back to the mountains of Yarrow, Ettrick, and the highlands that rise westward, behind Hawick, and that divide Teviotdale from Liddesdale and Eskdale. The country lying eastward, from Kelso to Berwick, north of the Tweed in its lower course, was so frequently occupied by the English invaders, who held Roxburgh Castle in the reigns of our Plantagenet Kings, that it produced comparatively few native examples of heroic prowess or tales of a tragic or pathetic character, in which Scott chiefly delighted. Within a district measuring some thirty miles from north-west to south-east, from St. Mary's Loch, in the basin of the Yarrow, down to the confluence of the Teviot with the Tweed, he found nearly all the sources of those local traditions, or anecdotes of the past, which were dearer to him than anything else in the world. Though born at Edinburgh, he might almost claim to have been bred in this district. His father was a city attorney; but his ancestors, the Scotts of Raeburn and the Scotts of Harden, were important members of that great family, under the feudal and patriarchal chieftainship of the Scott of Buccleuch, which had for centuries maintained the independence of Scotland by many a valiant deed. Their impregnable fortress was the mountainous region of the Ettrick and Yarrow, formerly covered with a thick forest, the limits of which are nearly identical with the present shire of Selkirk. The fertile and attractive lands of Roxburghshire, beautiful with green hills and clear rivers, was the rightful possession of the Scotts, earned and kept by their historic services to the national cause. Behind their western rampart of mountains lay the abode of other great Scottish families, or leagued and kindred houses, bearing the common names of Elliott and Armstrong, in the pastoral vales of the Liddel and the Esk; and these hardy warriors, engaged in a similar contest against the English powers from Carlisle, were allied with the Scotts in every martial enterprise, to the stirring tune of

March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale!  
March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale!

when, at the shortest possible notice, "all the Blue Bonnets" would be ready to rush "over the Border." A few miles below the point where the united streams of the Ettrick and Yarrow, flowing eastward, mingle with the Tweed, which is augmented, moreover, by the Gala and Elland waters, from the north, a singularly isolated mountain, with three very distinct summits, neither of them 1400 ft. high, commands the wide expanse of hill and dale to the Cheviots, and to the seaward heights of Berwickshire. This group of three conspicuous eminences is called the Eildons, and is the most striking feature of every landscape in the middle Border country. It marks the site of a Roman camp, named Tremontium, which name disproves the vulgar and superstitious notion that the hill was cleft in three by the mediæval fiend, compelled to serve the wizard Michael Scott. But many fantastic traditions, such as that of Thomas the Rhymer, have from time immemorial haunted the feet of the Eildons. Now, the earliest infancy of Walter Scott, when the sickly babe was sent from Edinburgh to be nursed by his grandmother at Sandyknowe Farm, was passed in sight of the Eildons; and it was there he chose to live, and to die, and to be entombed in Dryburgh Abbey. Smailholm Tower, upon the craggy summit of Sandyknowe Hill, where the child of genius was left to tumble among flowers and stones on the soft turf, and to wonder at the relics of a martial race, whose deeds were still the theme of fireside tale and song, is distant five or six miles, on the frontier of Berwickshire. Such were the local, personal, and hereditary associations which led Scott to settle for life in the most central spot of Tweedside, conveniently near, also, to his official post as Sheriff of Selkirk. The Abbotsford estate must now be described.

The whole estate, which lies on the south or left bank of the Tweed, in Roxburghshire, midway between Selkirk and Melrose, extends about a mile and a half in length, from east to west, and nearly as much in width, backward from the river. It is bounded on its north side by the Tweed, which here makes a bend around a fair level meadow, or "haugh," included in the demesne; on the west by Faldonside, a mansion and a park, likewise finely wooded, belonging to another owner, next to which is the hamlet of Lindean. But on the south the lands of Abbotsford reach the shore of the Cauldshiels Loch, under Bowden Moor, and take in the valley of the Huntly Burn, which thence descends to join the Tweed between Melrose and the village of Darnick. On the east side the estate is terminated by some properties at Darnick, which Sir Walter Scott was very desirous to purchase. They contained more than one remarkable site of historical or romantic interest, besides the ancient Tower of Darnick, the inheritance for centuries past of the Heiton family, whose existing chief representative, Mr. Andrew Heiton, architect, of Edinburgh, has fitted it up as a private residence, with a collection of Scottish Border antiquities, most tastefully arranged. There is a hill above the river at Bridge End, now called Skinnersfield, a corruption of Skirmishfield, where a famous battle was fought, in 1526, between two rival factions of Scottish nobles, contending for the personal custody of the young King, James V., who afterwards became father to Queen Mary Stuart. Of this battle a few words must be said, for the sake of Sir Walter Scott.

The one party was that of the Earl of Home and The Douglas, Earl of Angus, aided by the Kers or Carrs of Cessford, who are the ancestors of the present Duke of Roxburgh. The other party was that of the actual guardians of the young King, represented on this occasion by Scott of Buccleuch, the head of all the Scotts in Ettrick and Teviotdale, and of their numerous feudal or genealogical dependencies—the Elliotts and Armstrongs, and others—dwelling in Eskdale and Liddesdale.

The Scotts got the worst of it, and were put to flight by a superior force. They turned aside from the river, which their enemies prevented them from crossing, and they ran away up the hill by Kae Side, the eastern part of what is now the Abbotsford demesne. They were hotly pursued by their foes, till they reached a spot now marked by a large stone, near the brow of the hill, where the Scotts began to "turn again," and the conflict was renewed with desperate ferocity. The chief of the Kers was here killed by an Elliott, one of Buccleuch's followers, and the Scotts made good their retreat towards their native stronghold of Ettrick. When Sir Walter Scott was a boy, fond of all the old stories of Border warfare and adventure, he was once travelling with his father, the staid Edinburgh attorney, on the road to Melrose, near this place. His father stopped the carriage at the foot of the hill, and said, "We must get out here, Walter, and walk a little way, to see a thing quite in your line." They turned aside, to their right hand, at a farmstead, then named Clarty Hole, and ascended the hill to the Turn-again Stone, whence they passed on by Kae Side, near the old Roman road from the camp of Tremontium, and through the lane to Darnick, meeting the carriage on the high road. Young Walter was then and there told of the fierce fight, in which some of his ancestors and their kindred, the Scotts of Harden, were probably engaged. He saw the stone of "Turn Again," and learnt its meaning; he learnt the etymology of "Skirmishfield," and that also of "Charge Law," the *law* or hillock where a furious charge was made, not to be confounded with an attorney's law charges. In his after-life he thought much of this little incident. He remembered it in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," written at Lasswade, in 1804, the historical ground of which is the feud between the two great Border families, aggravated by the murder of Lord Walter Scott, of Branksome and Buccleuch, slain by the Carrs in the streets of Edinburgh:—

While Cessford owns the rule of Carr,  
While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott,  
The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,  
The havoc of the feudal war,  
Shall never, never be forgot!

The reader of Scott's poem will observe that the widow of this murdered Lord Walter, the lady who practises magical arts and converses with superhuman agents, has forbidden Henry, Lord Cranston, to approach her daughter Margaret, because he had stood with the Carrs against her father's clan in the fight near Melrose. This Lady of Branksome (Branksome Castle, on the Teviot, three miles above Hawick) therefore sends her valiant servant, William of Deloraine (Deloraine is in Ettrick) to ride at midnight some fifteen miles to Melrose Abbey. He is to bid the aged monk of St. Mary's Aisle get him the book of Michael Scott out of the mighty wizard's grave. As William of Deloraine rides over Bowden Moor, he "sternly shakes his plumed head" when he comes in sight of Skirmishfield—

For on his soul the slaughter red  
Of that unhallowed morn arose,  
When first the Scott and Carr were foes;  
When Royal James beheld the fray,  
Prize to the victor of the day;  
When Home and Douglas, in the van,  
Bore down Buccleuch's retiring clan,  
Till gallant Cessford's heart-blood dark  
Reeked on dark Elliott's Border-spear.

The rest of the story, however, does not here concern our purpose. The author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in 1811, six years after its publication, was leaving Ashestiel, and was looking for a new abode. He resolved to fix his dwelling in this precise locality, associated with the historic legend which he had first treated so successfully in verse. He therefore purchased Clarty Hole, a small farm consisting of the "haugh," or strip of riverside pasture, with the wretched buildings, and a hundred acres of hilly ground, bare and seemingly barren, neither drained nor properly fenced. This bit of land, anciently owned by the Abbot of Melrose, was the property of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Galashiels, from whom Scott bought it, sending him the money with the simple rhyme—

Noo, the gowd's thine,  
And the land's mine.

Clarty Hole was to be transformed into Abbotsford. He removed thither, with his family, in May, 1812, but did not begin the construction of his grand house till 1817, by which time successive purchases of land had increased his estate to about 1000 acres. His first house at Abbotsford was a small one, with a vine growing over its front. It is certain that he loved the soil hereabouts for the sake of its poetic and traditional memories. His desire for its ownership was not the vulgar lust of territorial acquisition. He may have done an act of questionable prudence in 1817, when he gave £10,000 for the estate of Toffield, including the Huntly Burn. But that was because he wanted to possess the reputed "Rhymer's Glen," where True Thomas of Ercildoun had an interview with the Faery Queen. The Huntly Burn is an energetic little stream, which has cut for itself a deep channel in the soft red earth, and bubbles noisily over the rocks and pebbles as it runs betwixt high banks overhung with a variety of forest trees. The path up to the linn, or small waterfall, the steps and rustic bridge, were planned by Sir Walter himself. With respect to Thomas of Ercildoun, he was a real personage, Thomas Learmont, a Scottish knight or gentleman of good estate, living about the end of the thirteenth century. His dwelling was a tower, of which the ruins may yet be seen, close to the village and railway station of Earlsferry, as it is now called, on the little river Leader, which flows into the Tweed near Dryburgh Abbey, at the foot of Cowdenknowes, the hill so famous in song for its "bonny, bonny broom." This Tower of Ercildoun is distant from Abbotsford five miles, and on the opposite side of the Tweed; but it is nevertheless conceivable that, as the old ballad says,

True Thomas lay on Huntly bank,  
A ferlie he spied with his e'e,  
And there he saw a lady bright  
Come riding down by the Eildon tree.

This lady, whose "shirt is of the grass-green silk, her mantle of the velvet fine," and whose white palfrey's mane is adorned with fifty-nine silver bells hung at each lock of the horse-hair, announces herself to Thomas Learmont as the Queen of Fair Elfland. She binds him by the pledge of a kiss to go and dwell seven years with her in a wonderful region where she gives him an apple to eat, from the effect of which he is for ever unable to tell a falsehood. So far the genuine ancient fable, to which Scott added, in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," published in 1803, a sequel relating True Thomas's prophecies of the death of King Alexander, the victory of Bannockburn, the defeat of Flodden, and the union of England and Scotland under Queen Mary's son. He wrote a conclusion, also founded on the old traditions, showing the manner in which Thomas was summoned, at last, from the world of living men by the apparition of a white hart and hind, sent for a sign to bid him depart. Scott's imagination in his youth was greatly impressed with this wild and romantic story, as it had been at the earlier period of his childhood, with the legend of Smailholm Tower, related in his ballad entitled "The Eve of St. John." His few original compositions in the "Minstrelsy" are most worthy of notice for their indications of the

way in which his mind was led to its peculiar direction of activity, and of the local reminiscences by which it was so powerfully affected.

To these influences he was very susceptible, even at a maturer age, as may appear from his introduction to "The Monastery," that tale being written in 1820, though its supernatural figure, "The White Lady of Avenel," is not the offspring of any particular Scottish tradition. The author loved Melrose and its neighbourhood, both on the right and left banks of the Tweed. He loved the Abbey; the remains of the curious drawbridge, with its four piers, on which a movable floor of planks was laid across, while the bridge-keeper's house stood on the central pier in mid-stream; the opposite shore of Gattonside; "the woods of noble Somerville," and the shadowy gorge of the Elland or Allan Water, with its verdant mead, called "The Fairy Dean," where he supposes Halbert Glendinning to have met the visionary "White Lady." There are still extant, at the upper end of this vale, five miles from the junction of the Elland with the Tweed, the remains of three ancient towers, neither of which, however, exactly resembles the tower of "Glendearg," the habitation of Dame Elspeth Glendinning and her two sons. Sir Walter Scott took pains, in his preface to a later edition of the novel, to explain that he had sketched only partially, and with many variations, the scenery near Melrose, under the fictitious name of Kennaquhair. But he remarked, at the same time, that he chose "the immediate neighbourhood of his own residence" for the place of this story, because its scenes were associated with many recollections suitable to be used in his composition. The north or left bank of the Tweed, overgrown with sycamores and ash-trees, which had formerly surrounded the inclosures of a village long since deserted and decayed, with the abandoned churchyard of Boldside, was supposed to be a haunt of the fairies. In the Glen of the Elland, or Allan, a childish superstition pretended, he tells us, to find evidence of their actual workmanship, the little pieces of calcareous substance brought down by the stream after a flood being often shaped like cups and basins, which were picked up and admired as fairy utensils.

"Besides these circumstances of romantic locality," Sir Walter remarks, in 1830, "*mea paupera regna* (as Captain Dalgetty denominates his territory of Drumthwacket) are bounded by a small but deep lake, from which eyes that yet look on the light are said to have seen the water-bull ascend, and shake the hills with his roar." We have not, of course, the means of giving an illustration of that fabulous monster, the water-bull, which was anciently believed to infest this and many other lonely places in Scotland. Our Artist watched in vain for such an apparition. But one of our Engravings is a View of Cauldshiels Loch, to which Sir Walter alludes in this passage. It is a piece of water, half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, in an elevated hollow of the hills behind Abbotsford. The plantations extend to its north shore. A few sheep nibble the scanty herbage of these uninclosed downs. There is an unfrequented road on the east side, leading from the adjacent hamlet of Faldonside, where another loch, smaller than that of Cauldshiels, lies at a much lower level, but a few hundred yards distant. The land southward falls rapidly into a wide, open, and undulating tract of pastoral country, with very few houses to be seen, beyond which is the far-off range of the Cheviots; the intervening Vale of Teviot, with its populous villages, being hidden by the nearer hills. The bare and rugged mountains of Ettrick are on the one hand. On the other hand are the three great Eildon Hills, but rising from one mass below, densely wooded at the base, and presenting above a lovely contrast of pale green turf, patches of heather, and bright red rock. The Eildons stand close by, shutting out half the vale of Melrose and the lower course of the Tweed towards Kelso. The view in this direction, moreover, from Cauldshiels Loch is partly screened by a rocky pinnacle, which guards its south-eastern shore. The lake has no visible outlet, but some of its water probably finds a subterranean channel eastward, supplying the sources of the Huntly Burn and two other little brooks. The upper part of the loch is overgrown with rushes and weeds; the lower part is extremely deep. Such is Cauldshiels, the spot where, in the autumn of 1831, just before Scott's hopeless journey to Italy for the restoration of his health, Wordsworth composed a thoughtfully affectionate invocation to Nature for the relief of his friend. Here, too, in a moment of weariness, if not despondency, did Sir Walter compose those sad and touching verses,

The sun upon the Weir-draw hill,  
In Ettrick's vale, is sinking sweet;  
The westland wind is hush and still,  
The lake lies sleeping at my feet;  
Yet not the landscape to mine eye  
Bears those bright hues that once it bore,  
Though evening, with her richest dye,  
Flames o'er the hills of Ettrick shore.

With listless look along the plain,  
I see Tweed's silver current glide,  
And coldly mark the holy fane  
Of Melrose rise in ruined pride;  
The quiet lake, the balmy air,  
The hill, the stream, the tower, the tree,  
Are they still such as once they were,  
Or is the dreary change in me?

It is not without some emotions of sympathy that we can repeat these lines, remembering how the great and good man who thus expressed his mournful sense of the premature decline of his vital powers had worn himself out by seven years of excessive toil, voluntarily undergone for the honourable payment of his debts, which a less conscientious person might easily have put aside. To the effects of this heroic and ultimately successful attempt on Sir Walter's part were due the "aching eyes" and the "feverish pulse," the derangement and diminution of his mental as of his physical powers, a diseased condition, in short, the painful consciousness of which already oppressed him. His faithful domestic friend, and his modest but efficient helper in land business and literary labours, was Mr. William Laidlaw, whose recollections of Scott, preserved by Dr. Carruthers, of Inverness, in the "Abbotsford Notanda," form an interesting memorial of this subject. Mr. Laidlaw, we should observe, dwelt in the cottage at Kae Side, at the head of the lane which leads down to Darnick, and not far from Huntly Burn House, the residence of Scott's old friend Adam Ferguson, and Chiefswood, the home of his son-in-law, Lockhart, and of his daughter Sophia. Kae Side has since been much altered; the original cottage, where Laidlaw wrote many a chapter from Scott's dictation, has been converted into a subordinate part of a larger house, surrounded with farm-buildings, instead of standing as it did in its own snug garden. But its present aspect, on the side given in our Artist's sketch, will remind our readers of Sir Walter, and of the sincerest, the most unselfish and devoted, of Sir Walter's personal friends.

It need only be mentioned, farther, with regard to our Views of the Rhymer's Glen and of Turn Again, that these scenes, respectively, are the backgrounds of two well-known portraits of Sir Walter Scott, the former painted by Sir Edwin Landseer, the latter by Sir Henry Raeburn. These pictures were shown in the Scotch Centenary Loan Exhibition, at Edinburgh, a fortnight ago.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

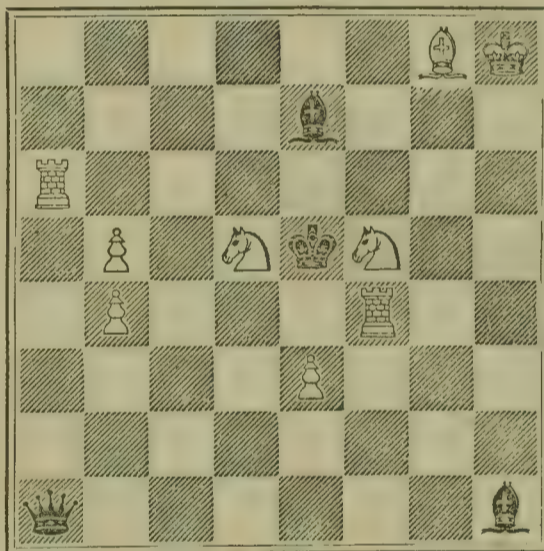
T. H. and SECRETARY.—It would be a mistake to assume a *non me tangere* attitude against an impartial reviewer. The best resort is a contemptuous silence.  
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We return the volume, with many thanks, having the pleasure of possessing a presentation copy given us by the author twenty years back.  
W. T. PIERCE.—We trust to find space for one of your contributions shortly.  
HARVARD.—The games are in type; and the problem is under examination.  
W. AIREY.—There is no Queen on the board in Problem No. 1434. How, then, can she give mate?  
A. D. DE GOGORZA.—They shall be reported on in due time.  
ROB. CHIPPERFIELD.—You must be good enough to send the verses, name of the author, date of the edition, and the arithmetical solution.  
C. PADLEY.—Much obliged by the offer, but we are amply provided.  
E. O. HUGELY is thanked for the song; we propose, however, to add to the difficulty of our Knight's Tour by giving verses which are not generally known.  
VICTOR GORGAS.—We shall gladly avail ourselves of your clever "Tours" hereafter. At present our hands are full of prior contributions of the same description.  
J. A. W. HUNTER.—The position No. 2 is better than your last; but the idea is an old one, hackneyed *usque ad nauseam* here and everywhere.  
PROBLEMS IN HAND from F. Healy—H. S. Kidson—W. T. Pierce—J. Phenix—J. A. Hunter—A. de Gogorza—W. Wright—A. Lindman—A. Dondrino—Fabrice—H. Livendell and W. S. P. shall be reported on very shortly.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1434 has been received from J. N. B.—The Knight—Percy—G. H. F.—Joseph Swoden—G. C. Heywood—Emile Frau—Josephus—W. H. D.—L. E.—Phis—Charley—R. and A. de Gogorza—M. P.—Prince Oscar—Wowley—Erasmus Pahan—Lyons—Miles—W. Nash of Luton—Billy Graham—Derevow—H. A. N.—J. W. Wright—G. S. Del—Miranda—Pelle—Mac—A. Wood—W. Shelden—J. G. Simpson—W. Watt, of Rupon—Dow—James Liner.  
PROBLEM No. 1433.—Since the publication of our first list of solvers we have received the following additional signatures:—Old Ebooy—Max—W. H. Beddall—Captain M. of Dublin—B. rney—L. W. Puresel—Penny—V. Gorgias—H. F. N.—Laura and Stella—Bamboc—Jockey—Barcelona—F. rior of Orders Blue—Sophonias—Q. E. D.—Merrivale—Dr. A. Panizza—G. R. V.—Octavia—R. A.—Probyter—Dodo—S. Morris.  
CHESS ROOM, TROITKY, RUSSIA.—The solutions of the Knight's Tours Nos. I, II, and III are perfectly accurate—arithmetically, arithmetically, and syllabically. They are, moreover, very artistically drawn and do great credit to the workman.  
SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. IV.—The following signatures of correspondents who have solved this problem must be added to our list:—W. H. D.—H. M. E.—W. H. New—W. F. Marler—L. C. B.—Jack—Canice—F. M. Bell—J. W. W.—I. R. S.—J. of Edinburgh—J. H. W.—Harriet Fry, Boyle—Joey—J. Crake—E. S. L. and S. E.—M. G.—E. H. Chapman, St. Neots—Gip and Net—J. Capel—A. C. H.—King Agrippa—L. A.—B. rton—Castas—Birdline—L. B. W.—A. S. Kent—Geraldine—Phis—C. W. Holdich—Menge—Inez—W. Rouvch, Tanton—A. Rector—Charles Gape—Scote—H. W. H.—I. D. Oaseley—Rob Roy—B. W.—R. H. Kenninerton—Miriam—Leo—Kew—A. Lazy Young Lady—Drugs—M. E. R.—G. A. F., of South Shields—H. S. and B. M.—G. A. Lexington—Jim Crow—A. Legie—Puck, Co. Mayo—Hon. F. M.—Water L. Guernonpres, Izelles—Miss R. Williams, Abergele—R. W. Spencer—Manchester—F. A. B. Windermere—J. I. Bedford—G. D. Raley—G. R. Fitzgerald, Basingstoke—Susan Jackson—Viscount—Cheltenham—Vigo—Mirvory—O. Wallace, of Limerick—Little John—Fred Woolly of Newmarket—Hon. Eliza S.—Garrick Club—Gray—B. R. S.—W. Dament—H. C. Windman—Too Clever by Half—Annabel and Sophia—Schmidt—Horne Hill—Nellie—Edward Daniel—Silva—W. H. Krinks, of Congleton—Dudley—W. Nash, of Luton—R. P. Perry and G. Forster—Signa—H. I. Cheshire—Josephine—J. Donnell, Kepoch—J. V. D. Nonnaut—Mac—R. N. Milford—F. A. G. G., of Rhy—the Rev. J. Burton—Percy—Trial—Denner—A. Percival—Danbyne—Clara—Talbot—R. F. L. Glenvarian—Marian—Eliza Bridgman—H. H., of Lauretowa—B. C. K.—E. I. C. Charlton—C. Poyton—Clara Mowbray—F. B. L.—Roseberry Topping—Stella. From H. E. Lynx, Exeter—H. P. S.—Mathematics, Cambridge—Eria, Trinity College, Dublin—W. B. E.—Philip Faulkner we have received perfect solutions, arithmetical, geometrical, and syllabic.  
\* \* \* The answers to very many correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1434.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R from Kt 6th to Q 6th	P takes R*	2. R to Q 6th	Any move
		3. R or B gives mate.	
* 1. If P to K 3rd, then follows 2. R to Q 4th (ch), and mate next move.			
	P to K 4th	2. R to K B 3rd (ch)	K takes P
		3. P gives mate.	
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1435.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 7th	B to Q 4th (best)	3. Kt to K 6th	Any move
2. Q to Q R 7th	B takes Q*	4. B or Kt mates.	
* 2. R to Q R sq   3. Q takes B, mating next move.			

## PROBLEM No. 1436.

By Mr. F. THOMPSON, of Derby.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS AT RYDE.

The following lively Skirmish occurred a few days since, at Ryde, between two distinguished Amateurs.—(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. Q Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	8. P to K 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	9. Q to Q 5th	
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 3rd		
From this point the first player pushes his attack with singular skill and animation.			
5. Castles	B to Q B 4th	10. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd		11. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
The best move.			
	P takes P	12. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
The customary play here is Kt to K R 3rd, which resolves the opening into a <i>Giucoco</i> Piano début, thus:—			
6. Castles	B to Q B 4th	13. K B takes P	Castles
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	15. Q B takes P	Q to K sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	16. Q to K 4th	P to Q 3rd
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	17. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to Q 5th	Castles	18. B to K B 6th,	
12. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		and White resigns.
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th		
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd		
15. K to R sq	B to K B 2nd		
16. Q R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt sq		
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
18. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q B 5th		
19. B to K 2nd			

## CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined Game has been for some time playing between the "Cambridge Staunton Club" and the Exeter Club.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (G. S. C.)	BLACK (Exeter C.)	WHITE (G. S. C.)	BLACK (Exeter C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th		
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. P to Q 5th	Castles		
12. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th		
14. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd		
15. K to R sq	B to K B 2nd		
16. Q R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt sq		
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th		
18. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q B 5th		
19. B to K 2nd			
This move has been recommended by Mr. Zukertort in a recent analysis of the present opening.			
19. Q to K Kt 4th	R to Kt sq		
20. P to K Kt sq	R takes P		
A sacrifice in appearance only; for Black and White consider that they can at least make a drawn battle.			

## THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

Aldershot, says the *Times*, is now literally swarming with troops. Not a day has passed lately without the arrival of some regiment destined to take part in the coming campaign. On all the surrounding commons a wide extent of canvas has been springing up as if by the touch of enchantment, and from any commanding eminence in the neighbourhood there may be seen hundreds of snow-white tents, arranged in orderly rows, with martial figures, engaged at drill or on fatigue duty, moving about with busy animation. The division under Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., has been strengthened during the past few days by the arrival of ten regiments of militia. In the course of the present week six regiments of cavalry, including the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), will arrive, several batteries of horse and field artillery, four battalions of infantry, and four dépôts. These arrivals will raise the strength of the division to nearly 34,000 men.

The militia regiments are encamped at Bramley Bottom, on Cove-common, and in the South Camp. The men are for the most part of good physique, and appear to possess all the requisite qualifications for making good soldiers. The militiamen take quite naturally to the duties of camp life, and what some men would consider real hardship they go through with the greatest ease and the utmost nonchalance. The discipline maintained among them is very good, and when brigaded at Aldershot there has never been any complaint of late years. The 1st Royal Surrey had their recruits twenty-one days under canvas at Richmond prior to marching to the camp. The men behaved in a most exemplary manner while being trained, and, although their rations were roughly cooked on the field, there was not the slightest grumbling. Of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the last-named corps we can speak in terms of high commendation, and it is doubtless due in great measure to their good qualities that so excellent a spirit pervades the whole corps. A few days' drill will work wonders in the appearance and efficiency of the militia.

With regard to the characteristics of the ground selected for the manœuvres, we fear, the *Times* adds, there is very little knowledge among the general public. The area embraced by the schedule of the bill recently placed before the House of Commons is extensive enough; but it appears to have been selected mainly from having for its centre Aldershot camp.

The south-western side of the area takes in a portion of Hampshire and the borders of the western division of the county of Surrey, and comprises some of the wildest districts in the south of England. That portion known as Woolmer Forest is an extensive tract of Crown land abounding in dense pine-woods, with here and there small patches of open land. This particular part is well known to the troops at Aldershot, as it has usually been selected by the divisional commanders at the camp for the purposes of flying columns. The road to it is past the Queen's Pavilion at Aldershot to Farnham, and thence through Alice Holt Forest, past the spot where, a few years since, stood the famous Buckhorn Oak. Altogether, the distance from Aldershot camp is from twelve to sixteen miles, according to the particular part selected, and that portion which is usually occupied by flying columns is as wild a spot as could well be imagined. A narrow by-way leads over a little rivulet through the woods to a valley sequestered and picturesque. The hills are crowned with the ever-present pines, which throw their shadows over the running stream at their base and heighten the impression of beauty and solitude which the place leaves upon the mind. Here we have seen a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and two or three infantry regiments encamped and enjoying all the rude pleasures of life in the open field with a zest that the dwellers in cities could scarcely imagine. On one side of this pretty valley stands an old, substantially-built cottage, closely hidden by shadowing trees. But this house or cottage in the wood, like a certain famous residence in the battle-field of France, has received a visit from Royalty; for in 1859 her Majesty the Queen, while reviewing the troops in this locality in company with the Prince Consort, retired to it for rest, and also to see the son—himself an old soldier—of Sergeant Graham, of Peninsula fame. This spot is about two miles from a railway station, and it has generally been the custom, when engaging the troops in active work, to take them a distance of some four or five miles in the direction of Selborne (associated with the memory of Gilbert White, the naturalist) before getting to ground suitable for combined movements. Beyond a small common here and there, it is rather questionable whether facilities for carrying out really extensive military manœuvres can be found without taking up cultivated ground; but, inasmuch as this very district would be one of the first to be occupied by an invading army marching from Portsmouth to London, it is unquestionably important that the troops should be acquainted with the physical conformation of the ground which it is just within the bounds of possibility they may so hereafter be required to defend. The northern area of the intended operations, comprising East-hampstead, Hartford Bridge Flats, Sandhurst, and Chobham, possesses all the varied features which military commanders esteem. The water supply of the latter place has been carefully examined by Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, and is found adequate for at least 15,000 men.

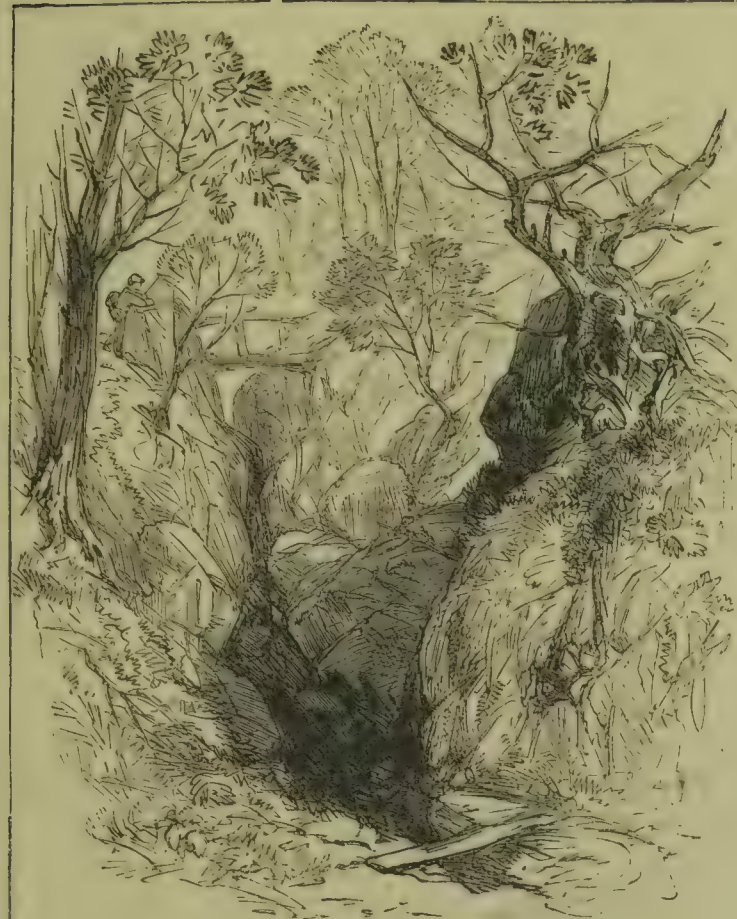
The command of an infantry brigade at Aldershot, on the occasion of the forthcoming military manœuvres, has been conferred by the Duke of Cambridge on Major-General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., at present in command of the south-eastern district at Chatham.

A magnificent set of baths, erected at a cost of £20,000, have been opened at Harrogate.

At the winter examination of 1871 for admission to the Royal Military Academy the limits of age of candidates will be sixteen to nineteen.

A full-length portrait of Sir Titus Salt, subscribed for by 2296 of the inhabitants of Saltaire, and an address expressing the feelings entertained towards him by the large number of persons employed by him, were presented to the Baronet, last Saturday, in the lecture-hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

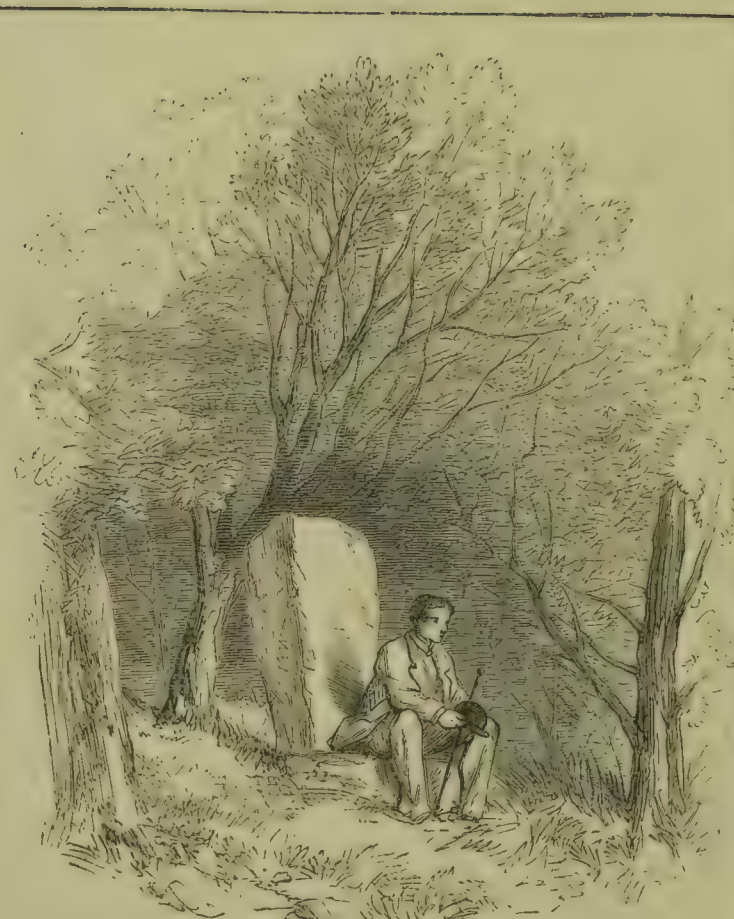
The second and last meeting for the present season of the members of the Worcestershire Archery Society has been held at Ham Court, Upton-on-Severn. There was a large company present, including most of the leading families of the county. The following were the successful competitors:—Ladies' challenge prize, Miss Willis. First ladies' prize for score, Miss L. Walcot. Second ladies' prize for hits, Miss K. Walcot. Greatest number of golds, Miss Allsopp (a tie with Miss H. Temple, but decided by reds). Best gold, Mrs. Hill. Extra prize for score, Miss H. Temple. Gentlemen's challenge prize, Colonel Norbury. First gentlemen's prize for score, Colonel Norbury. Second ditto for hits, Mr. E. W. Villiers. Greatest number of golds, the Rev. J. Cook (tied with the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, but decided by reds). Best gold, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler. Extra prize for score, the Rev. W. Faulkner and the Rev. J. Bearcroft tied in hits and scores. Major Arbutnot won the Visitors' prize.



RHYMERS GLEN



KAESIDE



TURN-AGAIN



CAULD-SHIELS LOCH.



LOCH MAREE, DINGWALL AND SKYE RAILWAY.

## LOCH MAREE.

Five pounds and a half exactly was the weight of the best trout I took in Loch Maree when fishing it the other day. He came at my fly like a bulldog as I was quietly casting over the shallows beside one of the multitude of pretty islands that stud the centre of the lake; and when I got him fairly over the gunwale of the boat, and saw him lying like a prince among the smaller fry of trout of from 1 lb. to 2 lb., which made up the bulk of our day's sport, I thought I never saw a more perfectly shaped sea trout or one more beautifully mottled. The boatman called it a Norroway (Scotticé for Norway) trout, the peculiarities of which are shortness of body and thickness of shoulder, and in particular the great number of large black, round spots on its body. I am not much of an ichthyologist, but if I am not mistaken it is the same fish as the bull-trout of the Tweed and Coquet. They run heavy on Loch Maree (12 lb. or 14 lb.), but are not often taken with the fly. The men see them, they say, at the spawning time in the burn of Grudie: the poaching rascals, as if they could distinguish trout from salmon in that rapid water without first having speared them! Many a work of iniquity of the kind, no doubt, goes on in the long November nights between the back of Strath Carron and Kinlochewe. That is the district from which Loch Maree is principally fed—a wild Highland solitude, unknown to the multitude of tourists who now throng to the large hotels on the main route. But its beauties are not allowed to blush quite unseen; for within the last two years Lord Elphinstone has built a roomy shooting-ledge on the banks of Loch Clair, one of a succession of exquisite lakes, connected by gravelly streams of the purest water, to which the salmon of Loch Maree make an annual pilgrimage in quest of peace and privacy in discharge of their one duty in life. How far they are undisturbed at spawning time nowadays I cannot tell; but I know that twenty years ago the bothies, and even some more pretentious houses in the neighbourhood of Loch Maree, were seldom without a kipper of unseasonable, but not altogether unpalatable, fish at Christmas.

If the reader will glance at a railway map he will see that the Skye line runs almost due west from Dingwall, the county town of Ross, to the terminus at Strone Ferry. The watershed of the district is about two thirds across, the ascent from the east being very gradual, while the descent to the Atlantic is short and rapid. The point of divergence is about Auchnasheen station. Close by the inn there is a hill of not inconsiderable magnitude, remarkable from the circumstance that a well of pure water rises on the very summit. The overflow falls into a double-lipped basin lower down, from which half the water runs northward and the other half to the south. To reach Loch Maree from the station at Auchnasheen, we quit the line of railway and follow a much longer process of descent to the level of the Atlantic. It runs in a north-westerly direction, making two great strides to the sea. The first includes Loch Rosque, or Roshk, a capital trouting-lake, with some reedy tributaries at the west end in which pike of almost fabulous size are to be found—a twelve-pounder being a creature of light esteem. The second long step to the sea includes Loch Maree, the subject of our sketch—a noble sheet of water eighteen miles in length. It is separated from the Atlantic by only about a mile of not very rapid water, but a mile of which Sir Humphry Davy—who added to all his great qualities a thorough appreciation of sport—said that it was the best angling stream he had ever fished. By all the rules of fishing, the Ewe certainly ought to be a splendid salmon river: it has a long estuary, good pools, spawning-ground up among the hills of infinite richness, and, compared with most districts, the water may be said to be always virgin, for it is very little fished. Lord St. John and Mr. Osgood Mackenzie divide it between them; but the former lives ten miles away, and, if we remember rightly, he has four days out of the six. Consequently, very few of the fish that pass up the Ewe have ever seen an artificial fly. And we begin to think that this is of considerable moment—that every fly that is cast over a fish, if it fail of its purpose, debauches the mind of that fish; and, in all time to come, it and its companions have a tendency to avoid the temptation that comes in the shape of a gaudy, jaunty, glittering fly. But, ye gods! how they are carried off their fins sometimes by the exuberant, reckless exhilaration that a fresh of water and a merry west wind beget in even the most aged and the most wary of the race!

Very many people to whom the loch itself is *aqua incognita* are under the impression that Loch Maree is a salt-water lake. The line of demarcation is so slight that the mistake is natural enough, and etymology points to a time within its own scope when the estuary and the fresh-water lake were either identical or were more nearly associated than now. The sea loch is Loch Ewe and the big island in it is Isle Ewe; the fishing-village is Pool Ewe; the river is the River Ewe; the hill-side along the north shore of Loch Maree is Letter Ewe, and the clachan or village at the head of the lake is named Ceann-Loch Ewe, or Kinlochewe, signifying the head of Loch Ewe. The name of Maree is thus clearly a modern one, dating only from Christian times. It may mean St. Mary's Lake, but tradition represents it as a corruption of the name of a holy man, St. Malrubha (pronounced Malruve), a saint hailing from Ireland, who established a Christian colony in the neighbouring district of Applecross. A third tradition, and apparently the most direct, though less generally accepted than either of the others, is that a certain St. Maree, a direct pupil of the Church at Iona, took up his abode in one of the islands of the lake and thence converted the people to Christianity, communicating his own name to the lake. Anyhow, the name of Kinlochewe was antecedent to that of Loch Maree, and points to a time when there were inhabitants who regarded the head of the lake as the head of the salt-water estuary which still bears a kindred name. And as to the antiquity of the Celtic tongue and the Celtic race, far be it from us to say a word that might disturb the belief of the aborigines that at the beginning of the Flood the general remark that "it was a very wet day," was made in pure Argyllshire Gaelic. Hugh Miller admits that there is reason for holding that, ere the latest elevation of the land took place in our island, it had received its first human inhabitants—"rude savages, who employed tools and weapons of stone and fashioned canoes out of single logs of wood." He goes further, and speculates on the subject of the etymology of Kinlochewe as follows:—"Are we to accept etymologies such as the instanced one—and there are many such in the Highlands—as good evidence that these aboriginal savages were of the Celtic race, and that Gaelic was spoken in Scotland at a time when its strips of grassy links and the sites of many of its seaport towns, such as Leith, Greenock, Musselburgh, and Cromarty, existed as oozy beaches, covered twice every day by the waters of the ocean?"

Much is being done at the present day by the Rev. James Joass, of Golspie, and other antiquaries to solve this problem. The solution is not ripe, but it is not far distant; and we anticipate in our own day such a stringing of evidence as to geological changes and comparatively civilised occupation of the land, and particularly of the seashores, as will set at rest the question of the time of occupancy, or at least the hunting

and building capacity of the first tenants. Ethnologically, the present inhabitants of the district, from the south of Gairloch to the village of Poolewe, and the settlers at Gruinard are, we fancy, as purely Celtic as are to be found in the Highlands. They are uniformly middle-sized (inequalities are a sign of a mixed race), and they have the dark eyes and clear complexion, the neatly-fashioned hands and ankles, and well-posed head and shoulders of the typical Celt. The race has been kept pure, very likely, by the inaccessibility of the country. Till the year of "the Destitution," as it is called, 1846, there was no road whatever to Loch Maree, and to a still later day the adjoining district of Loch Broom depended upon the sea for all its intercourse with the world. The father of the late Mr. Mackenzie, of Dundonnell, used to tell his friends, with a merry twinkle in his eye, that if they came to see him in the west they would find "a good bridle-path to within forty miles of his door," which was literally just about the state of the case. But when the potato crop failed in 1846, a relief fund was formed, out of which employment was found for the people in the construction of roads. The present excellent road from Auchnasheen to Gairloch was made in this way, and there could be no better illustration of what a road will do to develop a district. Mr. Leighton, in his book on the Lakes of Scotland, accompanying "Swan's Views," accounts himself somewhat of a hero because he found out Loch Maree, and quotes Kinlochewe as an example of pitiable simplicity and ignorance:—"At the village of Ceann-loch-Ewe," he says, "the Reform Bill, then in progress, and the discussions as to which were agitating every little village in the Lowlands, had never been heard of, and it was scarcely possible, with all the explanations that could be given, to get them to understand what it meant." Happy Kinlochewe! Now there is a daily coach, sometimes a coach twice a day; and, no longer satisfied, as the people were even ten years ago, with the *Inverness Courier* once a week, they must have their daily *Scottsman* or *Convent*, possibly even the *Times* at the big hotels and the sportsmen's lodges; and we can quite fancy the landlord of the present day entering his spacious coffee-room in a state of excitement to announce the Lords' decision on the Ballot Bill.

The change is, no doubt, great; but, bless you! it is all "got up"—it is mere surface polish—done because the Sassenach tourist requires it. Go to Loch Maree in March or April, when big streaks of snow chalk out the rocky ribs of Ben Slach and Ben Lair, when your dapper Glasgow waiter has been sent home, and to wait upon you there is only the bare-footed lassie who is "not very good at the English;" get Donald and Sandy out in the boat, and having warmed their hearts with a stiff pull at the flask, and shown them that you know how to handle your rod, then you will find that all this trumpery Reform Bill civilisation did not sink even skin-deep. The men lilt their old-world Gaelic ballads as their fathers did before them, and Donald will tell you all about the Norwegian Prince and Princess, who are buried in the little wooded island over there; how the Princess, in mere sport, gave the wrong signal to her lover, and he plunged the dagger into his heart; and how she refused to survive him, and they both lie buried beneath the moss and blueberries on Eilean Maree. Then there is the little sainted isle in the middle of the loch, where the holy man from Iona worked marvels. You have to hear about that, for the odour of its sanctity has not yet departed. Donald and Sandy can both vouch for it, that in their own day a woman from Loch Broom was cured of insanity by being dragged three times round the island at the end of a boat; and your eyes will tell you that the sacred well is not a mere relic of the past, for the votive offerings that hang upon every branch of the holly-tree beside it speak of visitations renewed from day to day in our own year. That lovely little island! How tangled is the scrub that grows on it, all netted with honeysuckle and wild roses; and the bits of grass by the water's edge, how firm and "turfy" they are! That close texture is not begotten, save of ancient use by humanity; one marks it in such a spot as this, or about the old castles of the west coast, and near the doorsteps of ruined walls, where shielings have been, among the hills. Lying here on the grass on a summer's day, the water lapping the sides of the boat close by, one is not much disposed to fret about the unexpected gloss that new roads and big hotels and the proximity of the Skye Railway have put upon civilisation around Loch Maree. The little grass-grown island, with its burial-place, its old Runie stones, now illegible, and its sacred well, bring about one the influences of all the ages of Christianity. And, looking down into the still deep water at our feet, as transparent as the purest cairngorm, there are signs of a still more remote antiquity—huge stepping-stones in regular order, connecting island with island, ever so many fathoms beneath. There were no coaches or calèches at Kinlochewe when these were used; no, nor Christianity; but then, as now, big Ben Slach and Ben Lair, and all the multitude of hills that cluster round the lovely Loch Maree, they were there, and will be there when no dapper Glasgow waiter exists to ring the dinner-bell at Kinlochewe, or enterprising tourist to bother you about Ballot Bills and Reform Bills.

We understand that nine candidates were sent up from the Infant Orphan Asylum to the recent Oxford local examination, and that all, without exception, passed successfully, three being in the second class and six in the third.

In the new Act on Factories and Workshops, just issued, a provision was inserted, through Lord Shaftesbury, declaring that after Jan. 1 no female under the age of sixteen, and no child under ten, shall be employed in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles, and the employment of such persons to be offences under the various statutes in force on factories and workshops.

The ninth annual excursion of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association took place, on Wednesday, from Leeds, its head-quarters for the year. The Mayor (Mr. John Barran) received the members in the Victoria Hall, and expressed his gratification in having to welcome them to Leeds. The party, about 200 in number, then started in omnibuses for Adel, the church of which little village is famed as a specimen of the Early Norman period of architecture, and for its deeply recessed porch. Mr. Fairless Barber, honorary secretary of the association, described a number of crosses dug up from under the church, which he said were similar to some discovered at Bakewell and at other places in the United Kingdom. They pointed to a Christian settlement at or near Adel at a very remote period. The Rev. George Leuthwaite, the son of a former Rector of the parish, said the church had apparently been erected early in the twelfth century by King Stephen, as a memorial of his mother. He explained at length the carvings in the porch, and described the other interesting features of the church. At Kirkstall Abbey, after luncheon, Mr. Edmund Sharpe gave an account of the rise and progress of the Cistercian order of monks, especially in respect of their contributions to European architectural adornment. The party, on their return to Leeds, inspected St. John's Church, which is considered almost unique as a specimen of a seventeenth-century church.

## NEW BOOKS.

Before those many persons who, for change of climate but not of mind, run over the sea have returned to their homes and lit the fires of departing autumn, how many thousands will have gone over the ground on which German and Frenchman fought and fell from the day of the baptism of fire administered at Saarbrück to the day when the historical young Prussian lieutenant cantered leisurely and almost alone down to his appointed post in the Champs Elysées, heralding the approach of the victorious army? They will, no doubt, be legion; and it is to be hoped that they will have carefully studied the legion of books issued for their instruction and information by the military, civil, and special correspondents of newspapers, by those who may be accused, as David was, of merely going down in pride and haughtiness of heart that they "might see the battle," and by those who, like M. F. de Sarcy, have a special right, as it were, to speak and can claim, with indisputable justice, to have part and lot in the matter. If in a multitude of authorities there be certainty, as in a multitude of councillors there is wisdom, English readers have no excuse for harbouring "historic doubts" touching the circumstances, general and particular, connected with the late Franco-German war. But, even if superabundance of narrative and criticism should produce merely confusion of mind, and lead one to suspect that, for all the strategical genius of Moltke, and for all the tactical ability of the Crown Prince, and the Red Prince, and the Grand Dukes, and the what-nots; and for all the drill, and the pluck, and the intelligence, and the geographical acquirements, and the "geist" of the German officers and soldiers, Kaiser William had more reason than is usually supposed to thank God for his victories, and to hold with Hamlet, that "more is wrought by prayer than is dreamt of in your philosophy;" still it were invidious, not to say precarious, to recommend some works to the exclusion of others. The attention, therefore, which has been drawn to similar publications must be requested also for *Modern War; or, The Campaigns of the First Prussian Army, 1870-1*, by Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart. (Chapman and Hall); and for *The Battle of Sedan*, by Captain Fitz-George, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; with Maps and Views (Edward Stanford). The two publications, though in most respects unlike, have certain points of resemblance; for each is contained in a single volume, each is remarkable for the freedom with which blame as well as praise is lavished upon certain Generals by name, and each is provided with an explanatory map or plan. Sir Randal, however, who was "special military correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*," has written, with the help of quotations from his own correspondence, a pretty long narrative, which is likely to be found interesting by every kind of reader; whereas Captain Fitz-George, who, "being in the vicinity of Sedan last winter, and, finding that at that time no sketch of the country on which the battle of Sedan was fought was published," determined to draw up "a rough plan of the battle-field, to enable those who could not spare the time or who were unwilling to go there to understand the nature of the country and the extraordinary and unusual positions taken up by both armies engaged," has confined himself to a "short memoir," which, eked out by statistics and by extracts taken, openly and avowedly, from the letters of Dr. W. H. Russell and other newspaper correspondents, and from treatises concerning the art of war, would, if it were not for the illustrative photographic views of Sedan, Bazailles, Mouzon, &c., be calculated to commend itself, chiefly, if not entirely, to the taste of military men. The plan which Captain Fitz-George has had inserted in a side-pocket of his volume was prepared by him under such disadvantages, considering the difficulties which he had to surmount and the perils to which he was exposed, that it is something more than creditable; and it will be found of great assistance to whoever wishes to properly understand the battle which preceded the memorable capitulation of Sedan. Sir Randal had the rare, if not unique, advantage of following "the fortunes of one of the armies engaged" without any change from the beginning to the end; and his narrative, therefore, has a completeness and consecutiveness for want of which a certain degree of perplexity occasionally arises during the perusal of other accounts. Sir Randal is not afraid of using strong language, of which he gives a specimen, worthy of being pondered upon, in his preface, where he "cries out against the absurd mockery of so-called instruction which the volunteer learns at the Easter scramble, called a sham fight, or the profitless fourteen days' shooting at the camp at Wimbleton." Not a few readers will exclaim, "Hear, hear!" To return, however, to the Franco-German War, a suspicion arises, whether we read Sir Randal or Captain Fitz-George, that, admirably as the Germans were for the most part handled and admirably as they answered to their handling, Kaiser Wilhelm had no more right to expect some of his victories than Napoleon I. the triumph of Marengo, and that the capture of Bazaine and his army was not much less miraculous than the destruction of Sennacherib and his host. But now, of course, we must ape the Prussian system, just as, after the Crimean war, we were adjured to ape the French: it might be worth while to invent an English.

If it be true, as memory whispers, that the first volume of Lanfrey's "Histoire de Napoléon Ier." was published in 1867, a translation of it, appearing in 1871, cannot be called premature. Indeed the interval has been so long that even those who had the pleasure of reading the original may be glad to refresh faded recollection by turning over the pages of the English version. The translation, a printed notice declares, was "made with the sanction of the author;" and it is, to judge from the pleasure and ease with which it can be read, quite good enough to have borne the indorsement of any translator's name. English literature, in fact, must make room, in an honourable position, for this first volume of *The History of Napoleon the First*, by P. Lanfrey (Macmillan and Co.). The author's excuse, if he need one, for once more taking in hand what may be considered a trite and hackneyed subject, is that he is "able to take advantage of the lapse of time," and that he has taken up his pen "at an epoch when information abounds, motives are better known, facts are clearer, and false prestige is gradually vanishing." He appears as the calm, judicial historian, equally removed from those influences of profound hatred or blind attachment which have hitherto, for the most part, caused biographers to paint the portrait of Napoleon I. in the monotonous black of Erebus or in all the colours of the rainbow. And it is quite certain that he does not err upon the side of kindness; if he do not betray a contrary bias, he at any rate dissects the dead with the cool indifference of a hospital surgeon and analyses character with the keenness of Dr. Taylor examining intestines and searching for traces of poison. He shows us no child of destiny, above all common ideas and superior to all common rules, accomplishing a brilliant career by the mere motion, as it were, of an irresistible spirit; he exhibits to us an extraordinary man, a great genius, a cold calculator, who soon stifled the generous impulses of his youth and determined, by hook or crook—by daring deeds, by ingenious device, by military talent, by bombastic imposture, by meanness, and even by falsehood—to

further the ends of personal ambition. He scoffs at M. Thiers for calling the celebrated passage of the Alps "a prodigy greater than that of Hannibal;" and the charge of Keller-mann, which changed defeat into victory at Marengo, he seems to regard as what Mr. Burnand would call a "happy thought." With the battle of Marengo and its immediate consequences ends this first volume, which commences with some excellent remarks, followed by such a description of Napoleon's early years as it is quite refreshing to read after the legendary accounts, full of puerilities and improbabilities, heretofore too commonly supplied.

John Bull is very often sneered at for displaying a forgetfulness of his own proverb touching the place where charity should begin, and for shutting his own eyes to the condition of his own whiter starvelings whilst he sends clean pocket-handkerchiefs and brand-new Testaments to the interesting little blackamoors. But, so far as John Bull is identical with the paternal Government set over the British empire, the sneer is not deserved; for, first of all, it is the sentimentality of individuals and not of the Government which forwards the luxuries specified. Then, if by figurative extension the luxuries be made to include the blessings of freedom, justice, and humane treatment, they have indisputably been assured, so far as Government can assure them, to all white folks at home, and ought, equally indisputably, to be assured, with the like limitation, to all human creatures, of whatever colour, living under the protection of the British flag. It is society, and not Government, which is to blame if any of us at home be the victims of slavery or injustice or maltreatment; and it is the duty of Government to take care that it be equally blameless in the case of our foreign possessions, and that it, so far as it can, uphold the rights and redress the wrongs of the stranger that is within the gate. And such a stranger, in British Guiana, is the coolie. The Government, then, having been informed that the poor coolies of British Guiana were evil intreated by the planters, managers, overseers, drivers, and others, did well, notwithstanding pooh-poohers, to make inquiry. Whether the appointment of a commission were the best step, is another question. Commissions are the fashions of the day; they enable many worthy gentlemen, including, no doubt, briefless barristers, to travel gratuitously, improve their minds, and eke out their incomes; and, if they bring about no great practical results, they lead to the ultimate publication of voluminous bluebooks over which those few people who read them wrangle dreadfully, and remain of the same opinion as before. So a commission of inquiry was very properly and fashionably granted to consider the grievances of the coolies sojourning in British Guiana; and two philanthropic societies engaged, as representative of the coolies' interests before the commissioners, a gentleman who had written a little book which had created more than a little sensation. Of course, he did not miss the opportunity of writing another little book; and hence *The Coolie: His Rights and Wrongs*, by the author of "Ginx's Baby" (Strahan and Co.). The author did not find himself exactly in the position of Balaam, who went out to curse and remained to bless altogether, but he did not find things quite so bad as he had apparently anticipated they would be. The coolie seems to be first of all deceived by the recruiting agent, after the manner in which clodhoppers are or used to be by recruiting sergeants and Martin Chuzzlewit was by Mr. Scadder, and then to become more intimately acquainted than is desirable with the British fist, and to have many grounds of complaint, but, on the whole, not to be in worse plight, so far as hard work goes, than British printers, railway guards, pointsmen, and others. His moral condition, however, is awful; and the difficulty of investigating his complaints is increased by the fact that he has the character of being—like the Cretan of old—a born liar. The author's book, good as it is, would have been improved had he been more reticent about himself and his friends, and his treatment and his feelings, and other irrelevant persons and things. We wanted to know about the coolies, and, so far as they are concerned, a whole volume is told in the quaint and admirable caricatures at pages 10 and 11.

Can anything amusing be got out of French schools? Are they not a sort of penitentiaries, in which the only recreations are dominoes and gang-like walks, or, perhaps, an appropriate game of prisoners'-base? Is there and can there be any fun about French schoolboys? These questions may be solved by referring to *Stories of French School Life*, by Ascott R. Hope (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo). The author, or semi-author, who by his "Book about Dominies" and "Book about Bcys," and divers other kindred works, has become entitled to the appellation of "the boys' own friend," now comes forward in the character of an adapter. And a very free adapter he appears to be. He gathers whencesoever he may his French material, difficult to find and of inferior quality, curtails here, elongates there, interpolates in one place, expunges in another, mingles his own original with pieces of translation, and so produces a novel, curious, and decidedly readable rather than intensely amusing volume. Protest must be entered against that long and thin style of humour which substitutes "to instruct his grandmother in the art of extracting nourishment from oval substances" for a brief and good old phrase. The hoof of the dismal dominie appears below the new-fangled wrapper.

A new edition of *An Ocean Waif, and Other Stories*, by George Manville Fenn, has been published by Chapman and Hall. Some of these tales deal with hairbreadth escapes and imminent perils; others have running through them a current of quiet, sometimes of grim, humour; and all are told in a spirited manner.

The new almshouses at Huddersfield erected by Mrs. Joseph Hurst were opened on Saturday.

M. Albert Chatelaine, a young Swiss chemist, engaged at the works of Messrs. Read, Holliday, and Sons, of Huddersfield, has met with his death under distressing circumstances. On Friday last he was occupied all day in making experiments, when a loud explosion was heard in the laboratory. M. Chatelaine was found lying upon the floor, fearfully injured, and the iron vessel in which the experiments had been made blown into fragments. Death ensued on the following day.

A large meeting was held, on Monday, in the Glasgow Corporation Galleries on the occasion of the presentation to Lord Shaftesbury of the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost presented to his Lordship the burgess-ticket, which was inclosed in a gold box, and the noble Earl made a suitable reply. In the afternoon Lord Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of a new Convalescent Home for Glasgow at Lenzie junction. There was a large concourse of spectators, and amongst the speakers were Lord Lawrence, Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and others. The home will accommodate sixty-two convalescent patients, and will cost about £5000. On Wednesday the Earl of Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of Stonefield Free Church. After the ceremony his Lordship stepped to the front of the platform, and addressed between 6000 and 7000 persons, belonging chiefly to the working classes, who had assembled in the street below.

## FINE ARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The new North Wing of University College, London, built for the "Department of the Fine Arts" by aid of the Slade bequest, will open with a public inaugural lecture, to be delivered by the Slade Professor, Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., on Oct. 4 next. The classes for drawing, painting, and sculpture will begin on the 9th of the same month. The new wing contains a Drawing Theatre, which is the largest in this country. This and all the other working-rooms are well lighted by windows having a northerly aspect. The structural arrangements allow for the separate admission and accommodation of female students, if such separation should be thought desirable. According to the prospectus of the session 1871-2, just issued, the course of study will differ from the system of instruction pursued at the Royal Academy and more or less at other English art-schools. This system, which consists of a lengthened course of study from the antique before permission is given to draw from the living model, is regarded in the prospectus—the remarks are worth quoting—as "the principal cause of that want of sound knowledge of drawing and method of painting which is commonly found in our artists as compared with those of foreign schools."

"In the first place, it reverses the natural order of things: for, until the student knows something of the construction of the human body from the living model, it is impossible he can understand the generalised and idealised forms in Greek sculpture. Experience shows the extreme difficulty which a student finds in connecting the forms in the antique model with those given in the anatomical books and figures before he has learnt to understand them in the living figure."

"In the second place, the habit acquired in drawing for a long time, sometimes through a course of two, or even three years, from casts from the antique, which are by their nature motionless, and can always be kept in exactly the same relations of light and shade, renders the student helpless when he comes to work from the living model, who can never remain quite still, or take twice running precisely the same position."

"Thirdly, the desire of English students to paint, exhibit, and sell pictures makes them so impatient of instruction that it is difficult to get them to follow out any course to the end. Hence one result of a long course from the antique is that they frequently begin to paint for exhibition without having thoroughly acquired the habit of working from nature; and thus, finding themselves helpless before the model, they trust to their own facility for working, as far as possible, without nature, aided by the small amount of probably erroneous knowledge gained in making elaborately stippled drawings from casts; and this habit, once formed, is never shaken off, and further knowledge is never acquired. Or, on the other hand, the student, feeling the system to be a wrong one, has a profound distrust of any course of instruction, works from nature, without guidance and at his own discretion, and finds his powers crippled for life for want of that knowledge which a good system of study in his youth would have given him."

It can hardly be questioned that there is a great deal of truth in these observations, or that the principles laid down are in the main sound. The antique statues themselves would not be what they are if their producers had not studied living nature closely; and the inferiority of modern sculpture, as well as the principal defects of English figure-painting, are attributable to comparative neglect of that study. It does not appear, however, from the prospectus whether the course of "drawing" is to be long or short. Frequently, we think, the student is confined too long to the stage of chalk-drawing. Two or three years spent in working only in black and white must be detrimental to his sense of colour. We want our painters to be better draughtsmen; but why not teach them to draw as soon as possible with the brush? The brush, not the porte-crayon, is the instrument by which the painter has to express himself; why not, therefore, familiarise him with its use early and constantly? The consequence of the excessive practice of drawing in charcoal and chalk was till lately apparent in the German schools, in some of which it was hard to find a tolerable colourist. Sir Joshua Reynolds recommended that the brush should be placed early and continually in the hand of the student, but the advice of its first President has not been followed by the Royal Academy in its system of teaching. In giving this advice, however, Sir Joshua did not depreciate the value of good draughtsmanship; so far from this, he says expressly that it is with the brush that the student should learn to draw; and throughout his own career Reynolds was painfully sensible of having neglected the study of drawing in youth. It is clearly intimated, however, in the prospectus that the length of time to be spent in chalk-drawing in the Slade schools will be regulated, according to the progress of the students, as they are to be entirely under the direction of the Professor; and that each student will not be compelled to execute precisely the same number of drawings, whatever his proficiency, as is the case at the Royal Academy.

It is, then, certain that "a special point" will be made in the new department of "not having the separate course from the antique, which is customary in most of our English schools." The study of the living model will be considered of the first and paramount importance, the study of the antique being put in a second place, and used as a means of improving the style of the students from time to time. To carry out the principles there will be a general course, to include drawing from the nude and draped model and from the antique. There will also be a course on alternate days, and the schools will be open in the evening for drawing and modelling only; "the practice of painting by gaslight (or other artificial light) leading to a false and imperfect method of using the colours." Anatomical classes and classes for the study of animals may be formed later; and it is intended that special instruction in chemistry and other branches of science, so far as they have any relation to the fine arts, shall be given by the several Professors of those subjects in the college. The arrangements for awarding the six Slade scholarships of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, are not yet complete. We know not what special aptitude for, or experience in, teaching, Mr. Poynter, the Professor, may possess, but he has the recommendation of having received his art education abroad, and to the superior qualities of that education his works amply testify.

Great interest attaches to this attempt to supply a better and higher training to English art-students, and that in connection with our University system at London, Oxford, and Cambridge. At the two latter we have hitherto little more than theoretical teaching in the lectures of the Slade Professors, Mr. Ruskin and Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, but it is hoped that before long these will be accompanied by a course of practical instruction. The movement made possible by Mr. Slade's noble liberality is undoubtedly a considerable step in advance. Yet much will still remain to be done, much to be altered in the habits of our artists, before the conditions are realised which always obtained when the great schools of the past reached the climax of their excellence. The old relations of master and scholar—commencing when such teaching as is

now contemplated is completed—have yet to be generally re-established; and our artists have to learn to live in friendly communion, not in selfish isolation.

There is not much to warmly praise, if there is little calling for strong condemnation, in the three statues recently set up at Westminster and on the Embankment. Mr. Noble's plaster of Oliver Cromwell, experimentally erected on the green before Palace-yard, does not forcibly remind the spectator of the best portraits of Cromwell—i.e. the contemporary miniatures; and the figure is too massive. We look for a sturdy physique, but here there is more clumsiness than strength, more heaviness than dignity. The right hand rests on the pommel of the sword, and the left is slightly extended with a somewhat demonstrative yet purposeless air, which, however, taken in conjunction with the half-latent expression of smiling defiance in the face, suggests that the Protector is sardonically enjoying the joke of finding himself on such a spot. Mr. Noble's finished statue of Outram, on the Embankment, also seems to be not particularly happy as a likeness, whilst the attitude is certainly ill-balanced and constrained. Why, in this case, as in the other, has the sculptor placed the sword as a prop to the right hand? Unless these worthies were left-handed, they wore their swords on the left. The effect is particularly unfortunate in the Outram, for, the right leg being flexed, both the arm and leg on that side present weak oblique lines from the principal point of view—coming from Westminster. The trophies of Indian shields and arms at the four angles of the base are small and petty, and should be more boldly relieved; as it is they convey the impression of being appliqué, or stuck to the base. About a hundred yards from this statue on the Embankment has been placed a much smaller one, on a much lower pedestal, of Brunel, by the late Baron Marochetti. The head is fairly like, but the treatment of the overcoat, waistcoat, and "continuations" is curiously inartistic. This is one of the statues commissioned by the Society of Civil (? Uncivil) Engineers, with a remark to the effect that the Baron was the only sculptor among us deserving to be intrusted with such works! Another of the results of their connoisseurship is the Stephenson lately erected before the entrance to the Luston terminus! The incongruity of the Brunel with the Outram is most alarming. If every fresh statue put up on the Embankment has equal dissimilarity the new quay will very shortly rival the Groves of Blarney. Here, if ever, is an opportunity for the regulative interference of an intelligent, tasteful Commissioner of Works. At the angles of the plantations we may have exceptionally large statues (such as the Outram) or groups, and perhaps also in the centres, but if all the intermediate statues are not to the scale of the Brunel the sculpture of the Thames Embankment will surpass in absurdity even what we have hitherto achieved in the way of metropolitan plastic embellishment.

The proposition to demolish and rebuild St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, in the Gothic style, in order that it should harmonise with the new law courts, is being strongly opposed in the parish, and with very good reason. To remove the church altogether would open up the view and widen the approaches to the law courts; but we do not see that advantages sufficient to compensate for the expense would be obtained by merely Gothicking the edifice. On the contrary, a Gothic church, with its spire or tower, would more directly compete with, and, viewed from the west or south-west, would certainly diminish the effect of, the too-much-divided masses of Mr. Street's design, and its tower and tourelles, pyramidal roofs and gables; whereas the present church and steeple would maintain a distinct character, and their style would present a contrast favourable rather than otherwise to the neighbouring great block of buildings.

Great preparations are being made at Vienna for the forthcoming International Exhibition, the building for which, constructed of stone and glass, will be erected in the Prater Park of the city. The exhibition, with its connections, will occupy an area of from four to five square miles.

Monuments are to be erected to Count Moltke at Parchim, his birthplace; to General Werder at Freiburg, the principal town of the Black Forest, saved from invasion by his bravery; and, besides these modern heroes, to Hermann, the great chieftain of antiquity who overcame the Romans and freed his country from the then national enemy. The latter figure, which is to be in chased copper and of gigantic proportions, will be put up on the very battle-field where Varus's legions were destroyed, in the midst of the Teutoburg Forest, near Detmold.

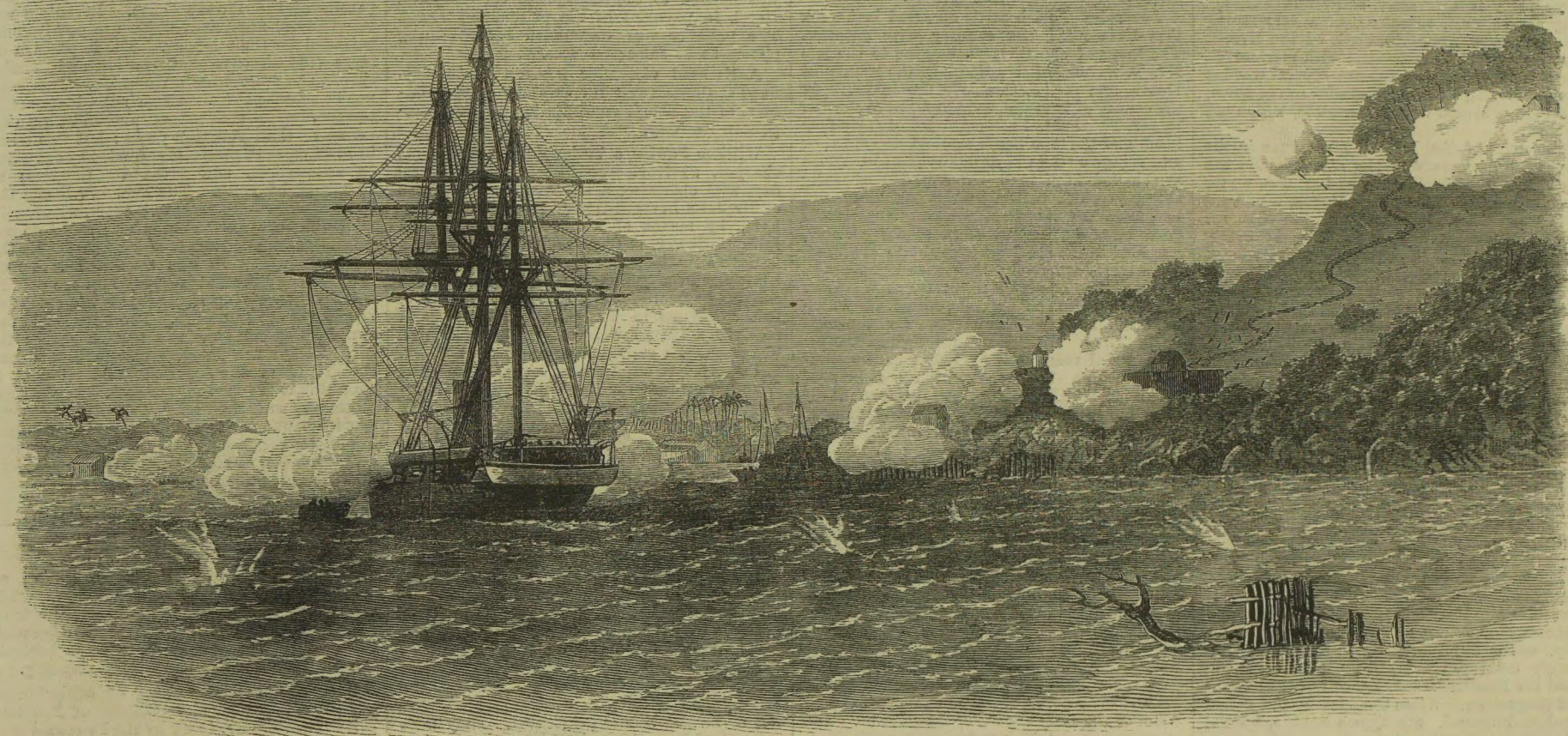
The discovery is announced to have been made at Milan of the porphyry sarcophagus containing the bones of St. Ambrose, which were deposited therein, along with the remains of St. Gervasio and Protasio, in the year 1014—that is, six centuries after the death of the great Archbishop. The sarcophagus was concealed in the crypt of the Basilica, and came to light the other day when the position of the high altar was being changed.

## THE SARDINE FISHERY OF BRITANNY.

Our Illustration represents the arrival of the sardine fleet, towards the close of the day, in the bay of Douarnenez, Finistère. This bay, as many of our readers may be aware, is one of the most beautiful in Europe, measuring something like fifty miles in circumference. It is situated immediately to the south of Brest Roads, well known to yachting men. Douarnenez may be looked upon as the "quartier général" of the great sardine merchants, although sardine fishing and preparing on a very extensive scale is carried on at many other places on the Breton coast. In fact, the sardine fishery may be said to extend from Roscoff, on the north coast, near Morlaix, to the mouth of the Loire, at Nantes, employing almost the whole of the coast population. At Douarnenez there are about 900 boats engaged in it, each with a crew of four men and a boy. The fishing commences about June 20, and continues to the end of December, or even later, if the sardines remain on the coast. The boats go out twice daily; and to see the fleet arrive in the evening, sometimes with a smart breeze, sometimes with so little wind that they must use their heavy cars or "sweeps," is really a fine sight. In the background is the graceful form of the Méné Horn, the highest of the chain of Black Mountains, 1000 ft. above the sea level. We see, in the view shown by our Engraving, the boats coming up to the mole and the quays, to land their fish. Men, carrying each a couple of round baskets, await their landing. Every basket will hold 200 fish, which are taken to a house and washed in salt water, then beheaded, afterwards placed on gridirons and in ovens a few minutes, packed in tin boxes, which are filled with the finest olive oil, and soldered down. The boxes are placed in a large iron basket or crate, and plunged for an hour or more into boiling water. This concludes what is called the "fabrication." The boxes are then polished and cleaned up, and are then packed away in racks in the store. All the processes are the work of girls, vast numbers of whom are engaged in this industry.



SARDINE FISHERY ON THE COAST OF BRITTANY.



H.M.S. RINALDO BOMBARDING SALANGORE, IN THE STRAIT OF MALACCA.



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, LOWESTOFT, LATELY RESTORED.

BOMBARDMENT OF  
SALANGORE.

The sketch we have engraved shows her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, of seven guns, in the act of bombarding the forts and town of Salangore, on July 4, under a fire from all the fortified positions of that place. Salangore is a town situated at the mouth of the river which bears the same name, in the Malay peninsula, and which flows into the Strait of Malacca. The town itself is not shown in this particular view, as it is just inside the bend at the mouth of the river. The hill on the right, which overlooks the town and defends the river, is steep on all sides, and is surmounted by an earthwork fort, mounting seventeen guns; it has also a stockade of bamboo round it. The low hill at the mouth of the river is crowned by another earth fort, mounting nine guns. Lower down, and nearer the water, is an earth battery, mounting seven guns, which are 32-pounders. The ascent to these forts is extremely steep and rugged; they are capable, therefore, of a very strong resistance. The opposite bank of the river is low, flat, and densely covered with mangroves. Close to the water's edge are several wooden houses, having bamboo stockades round them, and each is armed with a few guns, which are masked.

The cause of the *Rinaldo's* presence in the river of Salangore was the attack made the day before on a small party of her men, under the command of Lieutenant Maude, who were at the time escorting a Rajah to the boat for conveyance on board the colonial yacht *Pluto*, for the purpose of an inquiry into the alleged protection of escaped piratical murderers, contrary to the treaty between the Sultan of Salangore and the Colonial Government; and also on account of threats and menaces used by his people to the police officers sent to arrest the pirates. The *Rinaldo* steamed into the river next morning, but when she came abreast of the forts at the mouth they opened fire, by which three men were wounded and the ship and rigging were struck in several places. The ship at once returned the fire, and continued her course up the river. When abreast of the town she anchored. After a time the enemy's fire was silenced. The bombardment proceeded until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a town and a village on the opposite bank were in flames and the forts were considerably damaged and seemed to be evacuated. She then left the river, but returned two days afterwards and landed a detachment of troops and bluejackets from the ship, under cover of the guns. They completely destroyed everything that remained from the bombardment, including all the guns and magazines. When the news of this action reached England, the Queen sent a special telegram to inquire about the British sailors wounded.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH,  
LOWESTOFT.

The parish church dedicated to St. Margaret, in this healthy and pleasant watering-place, has lately undergone some extensive restorations, and has been reopened for public worship. It consists of the tower, the nave, the north and south aisles, the chancel, and the south porch. The walls of the south aisle and south arcade had been for many years in a dangerous condition, overhanging their bases to the extent of 21 inches, and threatening the safety of those who passed by. Two years ago steps were taken by the Rector and churchwardens, assisted by an influential and energetic committee, to remedy this state of things, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. The south aisle and south arcade have been entirely rebuilt, and so carefully that it is difficult even for a townsman to believe that they form a new construction, except that it is now "Perpendicular" both in style and fact. The interior also has been entirely restored; an unsightly gallery has been removed from the west end, and the whole area of the church is newly seated with handsome open benches of pitch-pine. The pulpit, which is of oak, has a stone base, and is ascended by three steps from the north side of the chancel. The brass eagle lectern is a very fine mediæval specimen of the same date as the church. The reredos, of Caen stone, is divided into a centre and two side panels, and is intended to receive paintings in Powell's patent glass mosaic, when the necessary funds are obtained. The flooring has been relaid with the old sepulchral slabs bordered round the alleys with Maw's tiles; and the whole of the chancel, with the steps, has been paved with Maw's glazed encaustic tiles, of a very handsome design. The chantry chapel, forming a crypt under the altar, has been converted into a vestry, with a flight of broad stone steps leading down from the chancel. All the windows, with the exception of the east window, have been newly glazed: the south windows with Powell and Son's patent glass, to exclude sun and heat, and those on the north side with cathedral glass and coloured borders, by Mr. Evans, of Birmingham. The effect produced is very good. The porch has been restored, at the sole cost of General Wingfield, R.A., and Mrs. Wingfield, of Gunton Hall. The whole of the works of restoration have been carried out, from the designs and under the constant superintendence of Mr. John Louth Clemence, architect, of Lowestoft, by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, the eminent contractors of London, at a cost of £5200. A deficiency of £1000 still exists, which it is very desirable to clear off at once. This church was founded in the fourteenth century, by the Priory of St. Bartholomew's, London.

## THE FARM.

A peculiar feature of this year's harvest is the simultaneous ripening of the crops in nearly every part of the kingdom. In the north of England, in Ireland, and even in Scotland harvest operations are general; so much corn being laid, machines can only be used in places, and labourers being everywhere in demand, many fields of corn, especially in the midland districts, are still standing thoroughly ripe, and it is feared the late winds may have caused it to shell. Gleaners are already busy in the south of England; but in parts of Essex, although the weather has been glorious, there is so much bulk of straw to cut and such a scarcity of hands that the harvest progresses slowly, and it is thought a deficiency of the yield will prevail to the extent probably of one fifth. In Ireland hay and oat harvesting is still going on, and the crops so far are promising; not so the potatoes and flax, about which, however, reports have been somewhat exaggerated.

Two sales of Irish cattle occurred last week that have filled the country with surprise. The herds of shorthorns belonging to the late Mr. T. Barnes, of Westland, in the county of Meath, and Mr. J. G. Grove, Castle Grove, in the county of Donegal, were brought to auction by Mr. Thornton. Each consisted of forty-four head, and the two herds realised £8808 9s., or an average of two shillings over £100. Both stocks had been bred for a period of fully thirty years from the best Booth blood, and had been the means of working incalculable good upon the general stock of the country, much of which has been brought to England, and eagerly sought by dealers and graziers in every part. The Mantalini tribe at Westland consisted of nine animals, three of which were small calves, the average for the nine being 240 gs. The highest price given was for a beautiful roan yearling heifer called Mantalini, which Mr. Bolton, of the county of Wexford, bought, amidst the excitement of the company, for 750 gs. Singularly enough, all the females of this tribe were retained by breeders in Ireland. These high figures are the more remarkable inasmuch as the whole herd was suffering with foot-and-mouth disease, and the cattle consequently were much reduced in condition. Mr. Grove's prices were more uniform; the Fane, or Norma tribe, like the Mantalini, bred originally by Messrs. Booth, made the highest figures. Mr. J. Downing, of the county of Cork, gave 310 gs. for Countess, a roan two-year-old heifer; he also bought Norman Lady for 200 gs., and gave 310 gs. for Mr. Barnes's Bracelet. The Rev. T. Stainforth, of Cumberland, paid 305 gs. for Hyacinth, and 260 gs. for Lady of the Manor. Mr. W. Barnes bought four, three being of the Lady Sarah, or Ruby, tribe. The other principal Irish purchasers were Mr. E. J. Smith, of the county of Limerick (Cynosure, a calf, 110 gs.); Mr. R. M. Gumbleton, of the county of Cork; Mr. G. Allen, of the county of Down; and Mr. Shirley Montgomery, of the county of Meath. Mr. J. Whyte took Mr. Barnes's Brunette (105 gs.), and Mr. Grove's Cinderella (270 gs.) to Aberdeen, and Mr. Mitchell two lots to Alloa. Among the English purchasers were Mr. Hugh Aylmer (Ringlet, 280 gs.), Mr. Rose, and the Rev. J. Micklethwaite, of Norfolk; Mr. R. Jefferson, Mr. Fox, and Mr. J. Gaitskell (Maid of the Mist, 255 gs.), of Cumberland; Mr. H. C. Pole Gell (Favourite, 190 gs.), Derby; Mr. H. Robinson, Yorkshire; Mr. Nesham and Mr. G. Atkinson, Durham; and Mr. A. Ashworth, Lancashire. Another singular circumstance was the comparatively small companies attending each sale, and the absence of great purchases for noblemen. The cattle were bought for their own superior merit and the high character of the blood.

The Worcestershire Society had a fashionable gathering at Malvern, and most of the "cracks" were present. The Marquis of Exeter's Telemachus not only carried the Toddington challenge cup, but beat his rival, Mr. Outhwaite's white bull; whilst amongst the cows Mr. Outhwaite's Vivandière beat her old opponent, Windsor's Butterfly. Only sixteen Herefords were shown, and Mr. P. Turner's heifer Rarity took the £20 prize for the best of the breed. There were queer reversions among the Shropshire sheep classes, and Mr. Duckering had it nearly all his own way with the pigs. The horses were also very excellent, with several well-known winners in the ring.

The late Mr. Pinnix's flock of Southdowns, bred at Westdean, was sold last week; of very long standing and unknown to the show-yard, it was much appreciated by breeders, and a large company assembled. A lot of fine ewes sold for £7 10s. (Mr. Green), and the Duke of Richmond gave 5 gs. each for five shearlings, and Messrs. Heasman £6 10s. for a similar lot. Mr. Carew Gibson gave 52½ gs. for a two-year-old ram by a Goodwood sheep; Mr. Barclay 44½ gs. for another; and the Duke of Richmond 41 gs. for one of the same age. For shearlings 32 gs. was the top price, and several made 20gs. and upwards. Mr. C. Clarke's Lincoln rams made high figures at Scopwith. Mr. T. Kirkham gave 150 gs. for a two-shear ram; and the sixty-nine head realised £1639 11s. 6d., averaging £23 15s.

Next Tuesday the Manchester and Liverpool Society's Show is held at Liverpool. On Wednesday forty shorthorns from the Duke of Devonshire's herd will be sold at Holkar, Lancashire, many of them being very choice and fashionably bred; the following day a portion of Mr. Slye's herd will be sold at Lancaster; and on Friday Mr. J. P. Foster's herd comes under Mr. Stafford's glass at Killhow, near Carlisle.

## LAW AND POLICE.

A meeting was held at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday morning, in the case of William Lauderdale Maitland, of 17, Thurloe-square, Brompton, a gentleman well known in theatrical circles, who was formerly connected with the Lyceum Theatre. The petition for adjudication was presented in November last, and the proceedings have been adjourned from time to time to enable the bankrupt to arrange with his creditors. He now offered a composition of 1s. in the pound, payable at three months upon the terms of the bankruptcy being annulled. After some opposition, the proposal was agreed to by the necessary majority of creditors and confirmed by the Court.

An important forgery case came before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on Wednesday. J. G. Clarke, alias J. Cole, was charged with forging and uttering American bonds. One of these fictitious documents for 1000 dollars was handed to the manager of the Langham Hotel, in payment of the prisoner's account. The prisoner was committed for obtaining money under false pretences.

A licensed victualler was, on Wednesday, fined at Clerkenwell for smoking on the platform of the King's-cross station of the Metropolitan Railway.

William Fowles, a butler out of place, was charged, at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, with obtaining a situation in the service of Mr. John Leveson-Gower, Mill-hill, Wokingham, by means of a false character. Mr. Leveson-Gower, seeing an advertisement for a butler's situation, answered it, and received a letter from the prisoner, who referred him to a Mrs. Chapman for his character. He wrote to the address in the prisoner's letter, and received a most satisfactory reply from Mrs. Chapman. He engaged the prisoner as butler, but he received a letter from him declining the situation on the ground of ill-health. Afterwards he ascertained that the prisoner's brother had been convicted for stealing plate, and he made inquiries, and could not find such a person as Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Newton considered that the prisoner had lent himself to a gross fraud, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £20, or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment. The prosecutor, he considered, had had a very fortunate escape.

At the Cambridge Borough Police Court, on Monday morning, Harriet Jarman and Edward Hart, of Victoria Cottages, Sun-street, were charged with stealing and destroying a will made by Abigail Hart, their mother, at Shey's Almshouses, on the 11th inst. The charge was made by Charlotte Hart, a sister of the two defendants, in whose favour the will was made. Mr. W. Cooper prosecuted. They were committed for trial at the Assizes.

William Rodway, who is charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Carrington at the Devil's Jumps, was re-examined at the Farnham Police Court, on Monday, and, after two or three witnesses had been examined, he was remanded until Saturday (to-day).

For plucking a live hen Bridget Jones was, on Monday, sent to gaol for three months by Mr. Raffles, the Liverpool stipendiary.

The stipendiary magistrate of Bilston, on Tuesday, sent a boy named Page to prison for three months for firing a pistol charged with powder in the face of a young woman. He did it, he said, "for a lark." He was reminded that the "lark" might carry with it the punishment of penal servitude for life.

Two Liverpool tobaccoists were, on Tuesday, fined—one £30 and the other £10—for having on their premises smuggled cavendish tobacco. It was said to be a common custom with tobaccoists in Liverpool to buy cavendish tobacco from sailors at 3s. 6d. per lb. and resell it at 8s.

The body of a man named Preston, employed in the telegraph service, was found on one of the Yorkshire railway lines a day or two since cut to pieces by a train. In his pocket-book was found a letter, written with lead pencil, stating that he had given way to drinking habits because of trouble, that he had neglected his duties, and considered himself better out of the world, at the same time warning all young men to avoid drink. The letter was signed, and under the signature was written the date of his birth and "Died Aug. 26, 1871." The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Felo de se."

A case of manslaughter by a son is reported from Norfolk. In a farmhouse near King's Lynn a number of men were drinking, when a quarrel took place, ending in a fight between a young man named Hall, son of the host, and a man named Stockings. Mr. Hall interfered, and was struck by his son. The blow caused him to fall, and in falling he struck the edge of the table and broke his ribs. He died on Sunday. His last words were, "My son put the first nail into my coffin, and now has put the last." The affair, it is stated, has caused the greatest excitement in the surrounding villages, which was heightened by the fact of the son frantically rushing about the neighbourhood on horseback, saying that he had killed his father.

Mr. James White, superintendent of the Forest of Dean division of the Gloucestershire constabulary, has been dismissed from the force for making false entries in his diary in reference to visiting his outlying stations.

The combined Mediterranean and Channel fleets, under the command of Vice-Admiral Yelverton, left Queenstown Harbour on Monday afternoon.

## AMERICAN VIEWS ON PATENT LAWS.

The Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, has written George Haseltine, M.A., chairman of the meeting on the patent laws, an instructive letter, of which we give a brief abstract:—"I have, he says, never had any serious doubt of the wisdom of a judicious system of patent laws. The public welfare is best promoted by inspiring individual effort in respect to invention, through the motive of private gain; and who can more justly claim the exclusive use of any property than he who has brought it into being? The American system of examination is productive of much advantage to inventors and the public, but I doubt the wisdom of lodging in officials an unlimited power of rejection. If the action of examiners were advisory and adjutant, reserving to an applicant the ultimate right to a patent, at his own risk, the chief objection to this system would be removed. The fees, by all means, should be small—barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the Patent Office. Inventors are benefactors, and, as a class, are poorly compensated for their labour. The imposition of large fees discourages invention and thereby checks the progress of civilisation. This cannot be sound policy. Experience leads me to the conclusion that patents should be granted for more than fourteen years; but this term, in most cases of merit, is extended by our office to twenty-one, and often by Congress to twenty-eight years. The new law limits the term of a patent to seventeen years, which will, no doubt, hereafter be extended; and I do not think twenty-one years too long a period for the original grant. In one respect I like your system better than ours—your fees are paid in instalments, giving the patentee the option of keeping his patent alive. The French plan of annuities is carrying the matter rather too far. I think the English system better than the French or the American, and all that is needed is a reduced rate of fees. Experts are often very useful, but they are regarded with suspicion, and their opinions have little weight in our courts; therefore, what might be a great evil carries in some measure its own remedy; and the interposition of jurors in patent suits is generally avoided by obtaining injunctions in Chancery, which is our usual remedy for infringements."

At the North Shields railway station, on Saturday night, Miss Isabella Downey, while talking to some friends in a carriage from which she had alighted, fell between the platform and the carriage, and was so severely injured that she died on Monday morning.

Early on Tuesday morning an explosion occurred on board the sloop *Collina*, of Padstow, forty tons register, lying by the Penzance pier. The ship was laden with nearly 200 casks of benzoline spirit, which exploded, and set the ship on fire. It was found impossible to extinguish the flames, and the sloop was burnt to the water's edge. A man and a boy were badly injured.

A severe thunderstorm occurred in the south of Ireland on Tuesday. The lightning struck a man named Sullivan, killing him on the spot and severely injuring several members of his family. A person named Neville was also dangerously scorched. In Castlebar two men and a woman were struck by the electric fluid, and one of the men was fatally hurt. A large quantity of hay has been burnt by the lightning.

On Monday morning Mr. S. J. Capper and Mr. Thomas Capper, brothers, were bathing at New Brighton, near Liverpool, when Thomas, the younger of the two, who could not swim, was carried out of his depth by the current. The elder swam to his assistance and supported him in the water for a considerable time, till well-nigh exhausted. Mr. Thomas Capper clasped his brother round the neck and both were in imminent danger of being drowned. Seeing their critical position, Mr. Preston, a resident at New Brighton, jumped into the river and swam to their rescue, and, a boat also reaching them in the nick of time, both brothers were saved. Mr. S. J. Capper is the gentleman who went to the seat of war to administer the Society of Friends' Relief Fund.

The scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the future management and application of the funds of the Bedford school foundation known as Harper's Charity, the income from which is now £13,000 a year, although at the time the bequest was made it was only £40 a year, chiefly derivable from Bedford-row and other property in London, has met with the greatest hostility from the inhabitants and the trustees. The trustees have drawn up a number of reasons and objections entirely repudiating the scheme, stating that the whole scheme is unjust, and involves the diversion of the funds from the purposes intended by the founder; that the payment weekly of a fee of three pence by the children of the poor under the Elementary Education Act is unnecessary, and is imposing a tax upon those who have hitherto received for their children a free education; and that the present poorer recipients of the educational benefits of the charity will be entirely deprived of the advantages which they have hitherto received; that the fees to be paid by the different scholars are wholly at variance with the intention and spirit of the charity, and that if such fees be made payable, the due recipients of the charity will be deprived of that free education which the inhabitants of the town of Bedford have long of right enjoyed. These reasons have been forwarded to the Commissioners.

## NEW MUSIC.

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